FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

Vol II No 087 *3 May 1984*

BULGARIA

Reagan, Chinese Discuss Relations, Omit Taiwan C 1
[Asparukhov in OTECHESTVEN FRONT 30 Apr]
Antonov Case Part of International Conspiracy C 2
[LITERATUREN FRONT]
Drugs, Arms Smuggling Charges Unfounded C 5
Zhivkov Cables Castro on Deaths in Angola C 6
[RABOTNICHESKO DELO 30 Apr]
May Day Message Praises Workers' Achievements C 6
[TRUD 1 May]

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

U.S. in Middle East, CIA Crude-Oil Role D 1
[Madr in RUDE PRAVO 28 Apr]
Joint Statement Concludes Bendjedid's Visit D 1
[RUDE PRAVO 29 Apr]
Chnoupek Receives New PRC Envoy 2 May D 4
CPSU Third Program Focuses on Long-Term Goals D 4
[Divis in RUDE PRAVO 27 Apr]
State Commission on New Economy Measures D 5
["(VC)" in RUDE PRAVO 26 Apr]
Potato Shortage Impairs Good Political Climate D 6
["SP" in VECERNIK 25 Apr]

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Beli Visits Vienna; Signs Agricultural Agreement E 1
Fischer, Austrian Counterpart Speak at Dinner E 1
Stoph Receives Outgoing Ghanian Envoy E 2
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 26 Apr]
Honecker Greets Afghans on Anniversary E 3
Economic Commission Signs Agreement With Hungary E 3
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 28/29 Apr]
Demonstrations Fail To Disrupt Polish May Day E 4
[Franke]
Jena 'Would-Be Emigrants' Reportedly Arrested E 5
[AFP]
Honecker Speaks on Olympic Movement, Peace E 5
Krenz Addresses Electoral Commission Meeting E 6
SED Officials Hold Electoral Discussions E 7
Technology Training for Apprentices, Students E 8
[Gerstner]

HUNGARY

Reagan PRC Visit Important for Domestic Policy F 1
[Feher in MAGYAR HIRLAP 28 Apr]
Reportage on Visit of Bendjedid 24-26 April F 3

Participants Identified F 3
[NEPSZABADSAG 25 Apr]
Kadar Dinner Toast [NEPSZABADSAG 25 Apr] F 4
Comments by Bendjedid F 6
APS Interview With Losonczi F 7
[Algiers, EL MOUDJAHID 24 Apr]
Joint Communique Issued F 10
[NEPSZABADSAG 27 Apr]
NEPSZABADSAG May Day Forum Held in Budapest Park F 12
Editorial Explains CC Stance on Economic Reform F 16
[NEPSZABADSAG 21 Apr]
Briefs: Radio Protocol With SFRY; SFRY Customs Agreement; F 18
New Deputy Ministers Named

POLAND

PRC Independence Stressed During Reagan Visit G 1
[Bardzo in ZYCIE WARSZAWY 30 Apr]
PRC Separates Foreign Policy, Bilateral Ties G 1
[Slomkowski in TRYBUNA LUDU 26 Apr]
Pope Discusses Economic Sanctions With Reagan G 3
Reply to UN Note on World Economic Relations G 4
General Ciaston Interviewed on May Day Security G 5
[RZECZPOSPOLITA 28/29 Apr]
Politburo Dismisses Importance of 1 May Protests G 8
REUTER 'Lies' in Report on May Day Celebrations G 8
Jablonski Meets Academy of Sciences Leadership G 9
Addresses Leadership G 9
[TRYBUNA LUDU 30 Apr]
Jaruzelski Sejm Report on People's Councils G 11
General Siwicki Attends Armed Forces Meeting G 14
Firm Action Against Krakow Work Shirkers G 14
Cooperatives Reduce Preserve Prices 40 Percent G 15
Solidarity Detainee Describes Prison Torture G 15
[Copenhagen AKTUELT 28 Apr]
Party Sociologists To Rebuild Marxist Ranks G 16
[TRYBUNA LUDU 25 Apr]

YUGOSLAVIA

Reagan's PRC Visit Stimulus for Superpower Ties I 1
[A.S. in NARODNA ARMIJA 3 May]
Planinc, Lubbers' Toasts at Belgrade Dinner I 1
Dissident Radovic's Death Causes Dismay, Fear I 2
[Vienna]
Arrest of Djilas, Others Usual, Responsible Act I 2
[Kljajic in POLITIKA 28 Apr]
Attendance at 17 April Presidium Session I 3

REAGAN, CHINESE DISCUSS RELATIONS, OMIT TAIWAN

AU021050 Sofia OTECHESTVEN FRONT in Bulgarian 30 Apr 84 p 7

[Article by Vasil Asparukov, special correspondent in Beijing: "Smiles That Do Not Conceal Disagreements"]

[Text] This is the third day of the U.S. President's visit to Beijing. According to the local press the ceremonial of the present visit is among the most picturesque accorded on such occasions. The artillery salvos, the flowers, and red carpets were only the exterior expression of the importance attached to the talks with Ronald Reagan.

The leader of the Republican Party had to make a 18,000 km flight in order to demonstrate the "effectiveness" of U.S. foreign policy. This is one of the factors aimed at decisively influencing ordinary American citizens during the election campaign.

Despite the fact that the doors of the U.S. Embassy in Beijing, where information on the U.S. position should be available, were closed to journalists from the socialist countries, the intentions of the White House master in China became quite clear. Launching absolutely unfounded accusations against the Soviet Union, he appealed to China to join the global U.S. foreign policy and to put an end to the struggle of the national liberation movements in the Pacific and in South Asia.

While Reagan's wife was visiting Beijing zoo and the panda bears, and was revealing the secrets of her slimming diet, the president had difficult talks to conduct. From the press conference for journalists by the head of the Chinese Foreign Ministry's press section, it appeared that the question of Taiwan's present and future was not raised in all its drastic aspect during the talks between the U.S. President and the Chinese premier.

At the same time the Chinese leaders tactfully hinted to the U.S. President that the United States should strictly observe the communiques signed in 1972, 1979, and 1983 regarding bilateral relations between the two countries and adhere to the policy of a "united China." Without renouncing the well-known Beijing stand on the so-called "Soviet threat" and pointing out the "three conditions" for a normalization of relations with the Soviet Union, Zhao Ziyang voiced his concern about the deployment of new U.S. intermediate-range missiles in Western Europe and he called upon the United States to rejoin the negotiations table.

The Chinese premier expressed his concern about the situation in Central America by demonstrating his disagreement with "certain American actions in this area."

Actually, China criticized Washington mainly for activities in this area, which is of no decisive importance for China's own foreign policy, while on issues of primary importance, such as relations with the USSR, Japan, and other countries, the Chinese side failed to express a sharp reaction against the U.S. stands set forth during the talks.

An agreement has been reached on eliminating double taxation of American companies cooperating with China. A contract has reportedly been signed for delivery of U.S. equipment for Chinese nuclear power stations.

ANTONOV CASE PART OF INTERNATIONAL CONSPIRACY

AU011530 Sofia BTA in English 1833 GMT 30 Apr 84

["The Neo-Crusaders' Plot" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, April 30 (BTA) -- The LITERATUREN FRONT weekly carries the second part of BTA Director General Mr Boyan Traykov's interview headlined "The Neo-Crusaders' Plot." In giving answers to questions posed to him by this newspaper's editorial staff, Mr Boyan Traykov makes a thorough analysis of the anti-Bulgarian provocation in connection with the "Antonov case" and of the big ideological diversion of imperialism against socialism which has sprung up from this anti-Bulgarian provocation.

The BTA director general is categorically convinced that Agca has been manipulated, that he has been instructed of what and how to talk already before Sergey Antonov's detention. In Mr Traykov's opinion, undoubtedly later Agca was constantly directed with regard to the proceeding of the investigation and changed his evidence in order to render Antonov's alibi more difficult.

In answering the question of whether Agca was in Sofia in 1980, Mr Traykov says: "It is quite possible for him to have been, as Agca himself alleges, with a forged passport by the name of the Indian citizen Joginder Singh. But among those foreigners numbering about one million, who stayed at that period in Bulgaria, and having in mind the visa-free regime existing at that time, some could have possessed forged passports, among them one possibly having been a criminal" says Mr Boyan Traykov. "This does not implicate anything and could not be a trail, much less a trail leading to assassination attempt upon the Pope." He reminds that nobody informed the Bulgarian militia of tracing Agca as a criminal.

The assassin of the MILLIYET newspaper's editor who was well-known to the Turkish police, had been traversing Turkey for months on end without having been arrested. His name having been especially indicated to Interpol, Agca had neither been found out nor arrested by the Western European police for nearly a year. "Then is it strange for him not having been noticed by the Bulgarian militia which was not given any notice and which he was unknown to?" asks Mr Traykov.

The BTA director general stresses that the hope that his sentence will be commuted, as the agents of the Italian secret services had persuaded him, is not the sole reason for Agca's telling lies. He was forced to tell lies in order to save his life as well. He knows how great the number of the murders in the Italian prisons is. He knows also what may happen to him in case he is moved to the shared cells of the prison.

After stressing that no evidence of Antonov's guilt are known to have been disclosed, Mr Boyan Traykov stresses that by keeping the Bulgarian national in prison, the Roman Magistracy exerts an influence on the conscience of a great number of people. And it is this effect the entire provocation, the entire propaganda campaign relies on. Mr Traykov reminds that in an interview given in Sofia, the investigating magistrate Martella said that some of Antonov's answers "had been unfortunate." Mr Traykov expressed suspicion that with the lack of evidence at hand needed to sustain the accusation, the Italian investigation probably relies on the unfortunate character of Antonov's answers, i.e. on his being led to mental traumas and perplexity.

Further on in the interview Mr Traykov dwells on the legal cooperation established between Bulgaria and Italy and on the Bulgarian initiatives though the two countries do not have a legal assistance agreement.

Mr Traykov once again expresses Bulgaria's categoric readiness to cooperate for the triumph of truth both in the case of the attempt on the life of the pope, as well as in that of the questions of international smuggling where this country has also been abused with tendentious lies. In Mr Traykov's opinion cooperation between the Bulgarian and the Italian organs of investigations is very useful for the establishment of truth as far as this possibility is left in the hands of independent juridical organs.

Dwelling on Agca's fabrications about a project to kill Lech Walesa in Rome with Antonov's participation, Mr Traykov declares that Martella only complicated the already existing conflict between the inquest and law by accusing Agca of libel against Antonov for this lie. In Mr Traykov's opinion it is absurd to differentiate Agca's evidence as truthful and untrue.

"The incrimination of Agca as libeller by Martella himself in only part of the course of the case should be directly applied for the entire case of the attempt on the pope's life and more specially for the accusation against Antonov, Mr Traykov stresses. Agca's evidence cannot be divided into untruthful and truthful. Agca is juridically already a proved libeller.

Mr Traykov emphasises that the major anti-Bulgarian and anti-socialist campaign cannot be a plot worked out in Italy only. The aims of this plot go far beyond the limited national framework of Italy. Those are the aims of the common interests of imperialism, Mr Trykov points out. He comes to the conclusion that the "plot has a supra-Italian character".

"The aims of this campaign clearly indicate who is behind its organization and realization. They clearly point to the fact that the plot is the work of NATO and above all of the United States," Mr Traykov says.

Dwelling on the likely role of the CIA, Mr Traykov notes that the spy centre, without whose participation the provocation could not have taken place, is now withdrawing in order to shift the consequences for its failure upon somebody else.

Mr Traykov comments on the American journalist Claire Sterling's declarative displeasure with the fact that some Western governments did not condemn and are not publicly condemning the alleged Bulgarian and Soviet participation in the attempt on the pope's life due to their wish to avoid difficulties in the contacts between the East and the West. In Mr Traykov's opinion the reason behind this treacherous idea is: When Antonov is freed, the people are to remain with the conviction that he was freed not because he and his compatriots have nothing to do with the attempt on the pope's life but only because the safeguarding of peace requires his release -- in other words to present the Government of the United States as some kind of a peace champion.

Mr Traykov does not believe in the absolute independence of the action and decision-taking on the part of Martella and of the deputy chief public prosecutor of Rome Albano, as is being asserted in the West. In Mr Traykov's opinion the responsibility rests with and will rest with much higher-ranking political circles. The evident framing-up of the case and its continuation, achieved with a lot of effort, give grounds to suspect that the participating investigators and prosecutors are playing a juridical role in the plot.

It is hardly believable that the high-ranking official circles, who will be held responsible for the plot, can allow themselves the luxury to grant absolute independence to Martella and Albano in the investigation led by both of them.

Mr Traykov summarizes in the interview the high evaluation, given by representatives of authoritative international organizations to Bulgaria's role and participation in the struggle against the smuggling of drugs and weapons.

Answering some insinuations in the Italian press that Bulgaria was allegedly proposing to exchange Antonov for the Italians Farsetti and Trevisin, who are now serving a sentence for spying in Bulgarian prisons, Mr Traykov notes that it is absolutely out of the question to treat as equal a classic spying case, whose protagonists are the two Italians, and a political provocation, whose victim Sergey Antonov is. "We cannot exchange spies for an innocent person", Mr Traykov notes. "The cases are different and quite opposite both in character and in essence."

Answering a question about the behaviour of the Italian Government, Mr Traykov points out that at present it is officially standing aside. From this position some initiatives have been undertaken to normalize Bulgaria-Italian relations. Mr Traykov believes that a more definite interest on behalf of the Rome Government in Antonov's case would favour the sooner and the just settlement of the case and would frustrate the possibility that certain forces could exert influence upon this case.

Mr Traykov characterizes Antonov's placing under home arrest and his returning to prison later as a "purposeful blow upon his physical health and his psychic endurance". In Mr Traykov's opinion, in an eventual trial the organizers of the plot have nothing else to rely on but the spiritual liquidation of the innocent accused.

Mr Traykov comments on the meeting between the Pope John Paul II and the assailant Agca. "It has long been determined that any act of highly placed persons such as the pope, no matter how personal this act might be, always has its impact on society." Traykov says. "Particularly so if the personal behaviour of the pope refers to something that has on the whole provoked the widest public interest, such as the attempt on his life on May 13th, 1981".

Mr Traykov notes that the pope, no doubt prompted by his sentiments of magnanimity, met the assailant and for the third time, this time face to face fave him his pardon. "It is an expression of lofty philanthropy, worthy of a pope", Mr Traykov says, And goes on: "But this gesture could not be confined between the prison walls alone, it could not be confined only in the meaning -- the victim pardons his assailant. And it was not confined".

Mr Traykov notes that after the meeting with Agca, the words of the pope, most likely said with pious intent, did not remain confined within the prison, but travelled around the world with all the meanings and implications, to which they could give rise. And one of them was: Since the pope has faith in Agca, then he is speaking the truth.

Says Mr Traykov: "That is why regarding the pope's meeting with Agca, I am telling myself -- how easy it is when highly placed personalities undertake some action, this action to lead to consequences that are contrary to their intents, even in the case when we wish to believe that such a thing has not been sought for purpose".

At the same time the director general of the BTA notes the good and business-like relations, existing between the Vatican and Bulgaria.

Mr Traykov stresses that if a trial opens in Rome, it should be against Agca as a libeller, and against the organizers and executors of the provocation. Mr Traykov notes that the "Antonov case" is one of the most flagrant political provocations of our time.

"The purpose of the Rome provocation and the ideological diversion, organized along with it, are fully identical with and exactly in the spirit of the global aims of the crusade against communism, declared and led by the President of the United States" concludes the Director General of the BTA Boyan Traykov in his interview with the LITERATUREN FRONT newspaper.

DRUGS, ARMS SMUGGLING CHARGES UNFOUNDED

AU011637 Sofia BTA in English 0916 GMT 30 Apr 84

["Bulgaria Is Not Participating in the Arms and Drugs Traffic" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, April 30 (BTA) -- "As far as the Bulgarian trading firms, whatever of their branches or organizations in Bulgaria are converned, smuggling and trafficking of narcotics and arms and whatever other prohibited articles is absolutely out of the question", the Director General of the BTA Mr Boyan Traykov said in the second part of an extensive interview carried by the LITERATUREN FRONT newspaper.

He stressed the great and generally-acknowledged contribution of the Bulgarian custom authorities to combating the international arms traffic. Mr Traykov quotes the high evaluation of Bulgaria's role in this struggle given by the recent director of the United Nations Narcotics Department Professor George Ling and of the Deputy Secretary General of the Council for Customs Cooperation James Clowson [names as received].

Mr Traykov reports that in the last ten years the Bulgarian customs officers have frustrated 692 attempts to smuggle through Bulgaria a total of 17,201 kg of narcotics, including 212 kg of liquid hashish, 16 kg of opium, 220 kg of morphine and 137 kg of heroin.

"Our firms do not deal in unofficial trade with arms", Mr Traykov says. "Our organs do not allow the illegal transit of arms through Bulgarian territory. There are cases when we have assisted national liberation movements fighting against colonialism with arms and if someone wants to treat this as smuggling of arms then he grossly abuses the realities of history." Mr Traykov points out that Bulgaria trades in light firearms in modest quantities. This is an official, fully lawful trade of arms between states.

Mr Traykov notes that the organizers of the ideological diversion around the "Antonov case" are also slandering against Bulgaria asserting that she participates in arms and narcotics smuggling. A number of publications are coming out, so-called "documentary" films are being made, violent words are being said at certain so-called "symposia". "But nothing concrete and clear is being said", Mr Traykov goes on to say. Not a single fact is being presented, a case or a name, which have something to do with Bulgaria.

At the already running years investigation in the Italian town of Trento for a big affair of smuggling arms and narcotics many efforts were made to connect Bulgarian commercial firms with the investigation. But in the hundreds of names in the protocols -- Italian, Turkish, Middle East, etc -- there is not a single one Bulgarian. There is nothing connected with Bulgaria in this investigation", Mr Traykov adds.

He points out that variations on the subject of "Bulgarian smuggling" continue however, because the organizers of the massive anti-Bulgarian campaign need more "Bulgarian trails" in order to create around Bulgaria an atmosphere of mistrust and make more acceptable and trustworthy the main slander for the Bulgarian participation in the attempt on the pope's life.

ZHIVKOV CABLES CASTRO ON DEATHS IN ANGOLA

AU021245 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 30 Apr 84 p 1

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee, has sent a telegram to Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Cuban Communist Party, chairman of the State Council, and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba.

The telegram conveys most sincere sympathy on the occasion of the death of 14 Cuban citizens-internationalists caused by the barbaric assault on the city of Huambo, Angola by counterrevolutionary gangs, armed and supported by the forces of imperialism.

The telegram expresses the conviction that the Cuban citizens working in Angola will continue to fulfill their international duty with selfless devotion, honor, and dignity.

MAY DAY MESSAGE PRAISES WORKERS' ACHIEVEMENTS

AU021206 Sofia TRUD in Bulgarian 1 May 84 pp 1-2

["May Day greetings message of the BCP Central Committee, the State Council, the Council of Ministers, and the Bulgarian Trade Unions Central Council, read on Bulgarian radio and television on 30 April by Petur Dyulgerov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Bulgarian Trade Union Central Council"]

[Text] Comrades, dear compatriots: May Day is a moving holiday for working people throughout the world. Tomorrow it will gather us again under our flags and we shall demonstrate our solidarity with our class brothers and our desire for peace, democracy, and social progress.

The combat 1 May was born in a sharp clash between the workers class and the class of the capitalists. Our revolution and socialism, which we have already been constructing for 4 decades, ensured the greatest and most human right of mankind -- the right to work, free of any exploitation. Everything we have achieved, the prosperity of society and of each one of us come from this right and from the liberated forces of the people.

Our achievements lend us confidence and optimism to greet the holiday satisfied with what has been achieved and confident in the future. The party strategy, worked out by the 12th BCP Congress, and the developments included in the reports, speeches, and statements of Comrade Todor Zhivkov after the congress, are turning into a material force encompassing the working collectives and producing a new energy. Profound transformations are taking place in the methods of management, human relations, and the process of production. The new initiatives of the party were demonstrated with special force during the preparations for the national party conference. The working people grasped the great significance of the issue of quality, and what is more important, implemented practical deeds and developed business activity for decisively improving quality. That is the source of the good results we are reporting now, and which we shall multiply and consolidate in the future.

The past year was a successful one for our country. The national income increased 3 percent, and 674 million leva in profit more than the amount envisaged by the state was received. The planned social productivity of labor was overfulfilled by 4 percent. A new and great step in the social sphere was made -- 69,000 new apartments were constructed, the trade and everyday services for the collectives expanded, and the working people obtained better and more versatile goods and better conditions for rest and physical and spiritual development.

I rejoice at the results of the first quarter of this year. The basic indexes of the uniform plan on the country's socio-economic development have been overfulfilled.

The working people are the greatest wealth and most valuable capital of our country. They are the creators of the material and spiritual progress of the socialist society, its attractive force, and growing political authority. Today's Bulgaria -- economically strong and socially stable -- has been built by the selfless and conscious labor of the workers class, the agricultural workers, and the people's intelligentsia.

The BCP Central Committee, the State Council, and the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and the Bulgarian trade unions express warm gratitude to all working people in Bulgaria, who breathe life into the party's ideas and strategy and create the historic cause of socialism.

Everything done in our country has one supreme goal -- man -- comprehensively forming and complexly satisfying his needs. The party has never deviated from this concept; this is the deep essence of the general April line of the party.

The decree on increasing the standard of living of the people in accordance with the decisions of the 12th BCP Congress, which has been recently published, is another bright confirmation of this policy. It gives the working people large and significant achievements, and positively affects every Bulgarian family, and home. The decree is a major achievement of our social policy. It makes 1 May an even more festive holiday and produces new energy in the working ranks of the people. We shall rely further on the inspired and creative work and on the benefits created by the decree, as the only basis which determines the pace and scope of increasing the standard of living.

Every progress in the economic and social spheres has its roots in labor and begins with a change and progress in labor and labor relations. This truth is in power also now, when we are solving the key problem of quality. The slogan raised by the party is: "High quality everywhere and in everything!" This historic task is being adopted by the workers class and all working people and turned into an understanding and cause of millions of people.

The tasks and goals set by us are clear. We also have a long-range program. It is necessary to begin concrete and business work without any hesitation, waiting, or verbosity. It is necessary that every workplace see and understand its task and work with initiative and skill for its implementation.

The quality which we want and toward which we aspire becomes a criterion of evaluating the labor and contribution of the workers, specialists, scientists, every collective, and society in general. This criterion actually is labor, in which more intellect has been vested and which satisfies higher needs. It is upon this labor that we construct the hopes for our future. Itis this labor that we shall glorify and respect.

Quality depends on many factors, but its fate will be decided in the final account by the working collective and through the working collective. The success will depend on how consistently and steadily the economic approach and mechanism are being applied, how the collective implements its role as the manager of the socialist property, how much the creative forces of the people's masses are being utilized, and how much socialist democracy is developed.

We face many more tasks in order to implement the decisions of the 12th BCP Congress and successfully complete the Eighth 5-Year Plan period. We must not reduce our attentions and efforts to implement the counterplans, quickly introduce the achievements of scientific-technical progress, and conduct comprehensive intensification.

The tasks we set are high, but they are realistic and feasible. We have strong ideas and the means of their implementation, which have been tested in practice; we also have the material-technological base and trained cadres, and loyal friends and allies. Therefore we are marching forward and are optimists.

Comrades, 1 May carries in itself the order of the proletarian solidarity. It is a call for action. It itself is action!

The strongest weapon created by the world proletariat is its unity and solidarity in defense of class interests, and against exploitation and the forces of reaction. Today, in the alarming world we live in, we need this weapon more than ever.

Yes, we are living in alarming times; peaceful labor, life, and the very existence of mankind are being threatened. The working people, the peoples are rising up against the extremely dangerous actions of the military imperialism and especially certain circles of U.S. imperialism. This year 1 May will be an even brighter manifestation of the antiwar protest in defense of the holy right of the people -- the right to live.

The world can and must be saved! Peace can and must be defended! The USSR and the other socialist countries and their consistent peace-loving policy are a decisive force and support in this struggle. Their policy is supported by all progressive forces on the planet. It gradually leads toward creating a new and historic front of peace.

Bulgaria is a strong and reliable unit of this front. With its active deeds against the threat of a nuclear war it acquires deserved recognition and respect throughout the world. Our party and state are conducting a policy which fully expresses the desires of the people and the general understanding that peace is above everything. Our struggle for its implementation is and will be consistent and firm!

Tomorrow the entire Bulgarian people will manifest their loyality to be behests of 1 May -- this sacred workers day. They will express their readiness to work and create for the cause of socialism and the benefit of their homeland.

We, the working people, shall manifest our international solidarity with our brothers in the socialist countries with which we are connected by a common cause and a great ideal.

We shall warmly support the struggle of the working people in the capitalist countries against the exploitation of the monopolies and the growing unemployment, and for better life and a brighter future. We shall be with all those who are raising under the banners of peace, liberty, and mankind's progress!

Happy 1 May, comrades!

U.S. IN MIDDLE EAST, CIA CRUDE-OIL ROLE

AU301231 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 28 Apr 84 p 7

[Milan Madr commentary in the "Note" column: "Understandable Restraint"]

[Text] The American paper INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE recently complained that the Arab states in the Persian Gulf area are visibly reluctant to become involved in U.S. military plans in the area. They are allegedly hesitating even to discuss joint action in the event of "unforeseen events." According to the paper, this is caused by "doubts about Washington's reliability" in connection with American policy in the Middle East.

The fact that the twists of American policy, in Lebanon in particular, are being recalled in this context is a quite natural, but at the same time not the only, explanation. Even the conservative Arab regimes in question observe with irritation and disagreement the White House's total pro-Israeli leanings. They are indignant over the actions taken by Congress, where the Zionist pressure groups are succeeding in blocking significant U.S. contracts with these countries, and where a campaign is developing to transfer the U.S. Embassy in Israel from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem.

It is becoming obvious also to the pro-Western Arab countries that the United States wants to drag them into its global adventurist plans, which have nothing in common with their own interests; and that the U.S. militarist overtures are a front for the lasting endeavor to ensure U.S. control over their crude oil resources. Recently this was affirmed by the fact that a special department was set up in the CIA, which is to be the main supplier of information to the Reagan government on the situation in the crude oil countries and on their reserves of black gold, as well as on the situation on the international crude oil market as a whole. The Algerian press agency has remarked that the establishment of this department is supposed to make it easier for the American leadership to plan its political and military actions, which should ensure NATO control over the crude-oil-exporting developing countries.

The visit of U.S. Assistant Secretary of State R. Murphy to the Arab countries in the Persian Gulf has fully confirmed this American policy orientation. It showed that, apart from the powerful fleet concentrated there by the Pentagon, it would also like to grow roots on land, with the aid of new bases. But that is an intention that sounds dangerous even to the pro-Western Arab states.

JOINT STATEMENT CONCLUDES BENDJEDID'S VISIT

AU301142 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 29 Apr 84 p 2

["Joint Statement" issued in Prague on 28 April, in conclusion of an official friendly visit to Czechoslovakia by Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria and general secretary of the National Liberation Front Party]

[Text] Prague, 28 April (CTK) -- Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria (DPRA) and general secretary of the National Liberation Front (FLN), and his entourage paid an official friendly visit to the CSSR from 26 to 28 April 1984 at the invitation of Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR president.

Chadli Bendjedid, DPRA president and FLN general secretary, laid a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier at Zizkov Hill, toured the cultural and historical sights of Prague, and inspected some industrial enterprises and agricultural facilties.

Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR president, presented to Chadli Bendjedid, DPRA president and FLN general secretary, the Order of the White Lion, First Class With Chain, which was awarded to him for his contribution to developing cooperation and friendship between Algeria and Czechoslovakia and between the people of the two countries.

During their stay in Czechoslovakia, the DPRA president and FLN general secretary and his entourage encountered everywhere a cordial reception and profound sympathy as an expression of the traditional friendship between the peoples of Czechoslovakia and Algeria.

In the course of the visit, talks were held between Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR president, and Chadli Bendjedid, DPRA president and FLN general secretary, which took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. Special attention was devoted to the assessment of mutual cooperation and the present international situation.

In assessing bilateral relations, the two sides expressed satisfaction with the standard and development of friendly cooperation between the two countries.

The two sides reiterated their wish to proceed in their mutual economic cooperation from the principles of equality, joint interest, and mutual advantage and agreed in this connection to establish favorable conditions for the diversification and balanced nature of this cooperation.

To achieve this goal, the two sides placed special emphasis on the role of the Czechoslovak-Algerian Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation in promoting the joint endeavor to establish suitable and effective conditions for further deepening mutual economic cooperation so that it corresponds to the expressed joint interest and makes full use of existing possibilities.

In the interest of getting to know each other more closely, in the interest of better mutual understanding between the peoples of the two countries, and in the interest of intensifying their friendly relations, the two sides agreed to exchange experiences on the problems of national development and in the spheres of culture, information, and science.

The two sides positively assessed mutual relations between the CPCZ and the FLN, which are an important factor in the quest for an all-round development of Czechoslovak-Algerian relations.

They also noted that an important role in mutual relations is played by cooperation between the highest representative bodies of the two countries, which is developing successfully.

The two representatives analyzed in detail and assessed the present international situation. They expressed their grave concern at the dangerouly escalating tension in international relations. They stressed that the structure of present international relations must proceed from the principles of equality, which is a funamental prerequisite of easing the existing tension.

The two sides agreed that the necessary improvement of international relations can be brought about only by respect for the principles of self-determination, independence of nations and their equality, national sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs, and the principle of refraining from the threat to use force and of recognizing the right of all nations to a free choice of their political, economic, and social system.

In this connection they stressed the importance of working for a responsible political dialogue, aimed at adopting effective and concrete measures to ease international tension.

The two sides stressed the necessity of stepping up efforts for achieving general and complete disarmament and for adopting decisive measures aimed at achieving nuclear disarmament in particular and halting the arms race, which seriously jeopardizes peace and the development of international cooperation.

In this connection they expressed the hope that the Stockholm Conference on Confidence and Security Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe will help to initiate a genuine process of negotiations, which will put an end to the deterioration of the international situation and assert the principle of settling all conflicts and disputes by peaceful means and political talks.

The two sides support all efforts aimed at transforming the Mediterranean into a zone of security, peace, and cooperation, and in this connection they reiterated their conviction that the security of the Mediterranean region is linked with security in the world in general and in Europe in particular.

They exchanged views on the present international economic situation and expressed their alarm at its grave deterioration, especially in the developing countries, whose attempts at national development are being threatened, and where the living conditions of the population are worsening. In this connection the two sides expressed their support for efforts undertaken to initiate global talks on setting up a new international economic order based on the respect for the principles of joint interest, equality, and justice.

The two sides resolutely confirmed their support for the struggle against colonial domination, apartheid, and racism.

They expressed their concern over the deteriorating crisis in the Middle East where the Palestinian people are being denied their national rights and where the security and territorial inviolability of Arab countries is being disrupted, which poses a grave threat to international peace and security.

They stressed that a just and lasting peace in the Middle East can only be achieved through an overall solution of the crisis. They expressed the view that an overall solution is not possible so long as the Palestinian people's legitimate national rights are not restored to them, especially the right to an independent state on their occupied territory. They expressed their resolute support for and solidarity with the PLO, the sole legitimate and authentic representative of the Palestinian people, and confirmed that the PLO must take part as an equal party in all negotiations dealing with the issue of a just and lasting settlement of the crisis in the Middle East.

The two sides resolutely support the preservation of the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity, and unity of Lebanon. They demand that Israeli occupation forces unconditionally withdraw from the whole of Lebanon and from all other occupied Arab territories.

They reiterated their support for and solidarity with the people of Namibia in their struggle for national independence under the leadership of the South-West African People's Organization, their sole legitimate and authentic representative. Within this framework they regard as urgent the demand for an immediate and complete implementation of UN Resolution No 435. Denouncing the system of apartheid and its policy and practices, the two sides also reconfirmed their support for and solidarity with the national liberation movement in southern Africa.

The two sides underlined that the solution of the problem of Western Sahara must proceed from the implementation of the resolution of the 19th OAU summit conference, adopted by the UN, with the aim of achieving the just demand of the people of Western Sahara for self-determination.

They reiterated their grave concern over the conflict between Iraq and Iran, which is growing in strength and developing dangerously. They believe that the fundamental interests of Iran and Iraq urgently require that military operations be immediately halted. They urgently appealed to both countries to actively seek ways toward a solution of their mutual conflict by way of negotiations.

The two sides follow developments in Central America with particular concern. They underlined the absolute necessity of talks about a political solution on the basis of the principle of good-neighborliness, respect for territorial integrity, noninterference in the internal affairs of states, and the nations' right to self-determination, and, in particular, on the basis of respect for their right to freely choose their political, economic, and social system.

The two representatives expressed the conviction that the visit of Chadli Bendjedid, DPRA president and FLN general secretary, to Czechoslovakia opened up new prospects of Algerian-Czechoslovak cooperation and at the same time became a new impetus for enriching mutual cooperation and exchange between the two countries as well as for reinforcing their ties of friendship.

Chadli Bendjedid, DPRA president and FLN general secretary, expressed profound gratitude for the warm reception and hospitality accorded to him and the Algerian delegation in friendly Czechoslovakia, which were an expression of friendship and respect between the two countries and their peoples.

Chadli Bendjedid invited Gustav Husak to pay an official friendly visit to Algeria. The invitation was accepted with thanks. The date of the visit will be determined through diplomatic channels.

CHNOUPEK RECEIVES NEW PRC ENVOY 2 MAY

LD022000 Prague CTK in English 1810 GMT 2 May 84

[Text] Prague (CTK) -- Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek received on Wednesday China's new ambassador to Czechoslovakia Tian Zengpei to discuss relations between the two countries and several international issues.

CPSU THIRD PROGRAM FOCUSES ON LONG-TERM GOALS

AU301220 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 27 Apr 84 p 7

[Vladimir Divis Moscow dispatch in the "We Comment" column: "A Realistic Approach"]

[Text] Soviet society is developing dynamically, and life itself, its incessant forward movement, is causing certain passages of the CPSU's program -- this key ideological-theoretical and political document of the party -- to no longer correspond to the level of social advance achieved in the Soviet Union, and to the accumulated experience of the masses. That is why the delegates of the 27th CPSU Congress will receive for approval the draft of a new issue of the CPSU's third program, the third during the party's more than 80-year history.

The CPSU's basic strategic goal always was and still is to constantly enhance the people's living standard and to fully satisfy their spiritual and material needs. In fulfilling this aim it is always necessary to analyze, realistically and soberly, all positive aspects, but also the possible partial failure, and to draw from this knowledge the kind of conclusions that would prevent a repetition of mistakes in the future. And thus one of the main demands placed on the party's program is to be always up to the requirements of the times, to generalize the things that life has shown and what is typical for the current phase of building the advanced socialist society. At the same time it is necessary to delineate the basic trends of the society's further development in the coming years. As was stressed by Comrade Chernenko on Wednesday [25 April] at the session of the CPSU Central Committee commission for preparing the new issue of the CPSU program, the collective mind and experience of the entire party will be mobilized to accomplish this great task.

The Soviet Communists are now concerned with concentrating their forces to the maximum for a further shift forward, for reaching yet higher goals. It is impossible to make do without long-term plans for the future, extending into the first decade of the 21st century. This is vitally tied up with the central attention devoted in the Soviet Union to the elaboration of the most immediate strategic tasks of social and economic development in the second half of the eighties and in the nineties.

The achievement of these none-too-easy goals must be based, as Comrade Chernenko underscored, on realism in assessing what has been achieved and in formulating goals for the next period. The rich history of the CPSU clearly shows that respect for this principle multiplies the strength and impact of the party's program and enhances its influence on the CPSU's everyday life. In this connection Comrade Chernenko quoted V.I. Lenin, who warned against devoting main attention to the "relatively distant, beautiful and rosy future." Then the most immediate tasks of the difficult specific transition and approach to this future are frequently overlooked. To extract all that is positive from past successes, and, at the same time to realistically define, without building castles in the air, the landmarks of the development of social and economic life in the country of the Soviets -- that is the true road.

STATE COMMISSION ON NEW ECONOMY MEASURES

AU281419 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 26 Apr 84 p 2

["(VC)"-signed report: "The Aim Is a More Perfect Management; To Push Through the Key Role of Scientific-Technical Advance"]

[Text] Prague, 25 Apr -- The members of the State Commission for Scientific-Technical and Investment Development dealt this Wednesday [25 April] in Prague with the principles for directing scientific-technical advance and with the structure of programs and plans for developing science and technology in the Eighth 5-Year Plan, as well as with the basic problems and trends in housing policy in the years 1986-90, and with the draft amendment of legal regulations which concern the management of science and technology and of investment development.

The session, which was chaired by Jaromir Obzina, CSSR deputy premier and chairman of the state commission, devoted great attention to the proposal on perfecting the system of planned national economy management after 1985, which is being prepared in keeping with the conclusions adopted by the eighth CPCZ Central Committee session. In his opening statement Leopold Ler, CSSR minister of finances, stressed that the new measures establish prerequisites for enabling the entire economic mechanism to better support the intensification process as the basic condition of higher efficiency and of a broad advent of innovations. A decisive role in the proposal is attributed to scientific-technical advance; the other tools of management are intended to operate more effectively for its support.

POTATO SHORTAGE IMPAIRS GOOD POLITICAL CLIMATE

AU281320 Bratislava VECERNIK in Slovak 25 Apr 84 p 4

["SP"-signed commentary: "Potatoes and Irresponsibility"]

[Text] Playing frivolous games with the trust of customers, but also with the good political atmosphere in the city -- that is no trifle. The long period during which shop assistants, asked if they had any potatoes, were only shaking their heads no, should be behind us. On Friday and Saturday, we were left to the mercy of fruit and vegetable stores; the quality of potatoes offered at market places was good, but the supply could not satisfy the demand.

Responsible workers promised that we would not be left without potatoes during the holidays. And, in fact, they were to be found on the counters -- not only from last year's harvest, even new ones. But people did not believe that enough would be left after the holidays. That is why they were literally scratching about for supplies for more than the 3 days off. And such conduct is always the source of harmful panic purchases. This time, the causes are purely subjective. Especially large families, which on the eve of the holidays were able to buy at one time 2 kilograms at the most (if they got hold of any potatoes at all), were demanding at least twice that amount. As a result, the lines in front of the stores were not getting any shorter but, rather, longer; people were not always patient; and the saleswomen were not always able to cope with the situation with a smile.

Was it really impossible to avoid such a state of affairs? Was it impossible to deliver from the warehouses, long before the arrival of spring, enough potatoes to avoid the unnecessary panic? Who is in charge of the warehouses in which unnecessary losses occur year in and year out? And, if there really was no other option was it impossible to conclude import contracts at an earlier date?

These questions are waiting for a reply from the responsible trade employees. We expect of them that potatoes will finally cease to be "a bottleneck" and that the supply situation in our city will substantially improve. The unnecessary emptying of the shelves cannot be justified by anything. Its main culprit is irresponsibility.

BEIL VISITS VIENNA; SIGNS AGRICULTURAL AGREEMENT

LD021812 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1601 GMT 2 May 84

[Text] Vienna, 2 May (ADN) -- Austrian Federal Chancellor Dr Fred Sinowatz today received State Secretary Dr Gerhard Beil, member of the GDR Council of Ministers, for a detailed talk. Dr Beil, who is in Austria for talks with members of the federal government and leading representatives of industry, stressed the good results of economic cooperation between the two countries in 1983, too, and of the meetings at the 1984 Leipzig Spring Fair. Dr Sinowatz praised the continuity of these relations and particularly emphasized the great value of the mutual agreements recently signed and their full realization for the expansion of economic relations between the two countries. They were of great value to many Austrian firms.

Dr Beil also had talks with Dr Norbert Steger, vice chancellor and minister of trade and industry, and Dr Erich Schmidt, state secretary in the Ministry of Trade and Industry.

Austrian Minister of Agriculture and Forestry Guenther Haiden and Dr Beil signed an agreement today on supplies of Austrian agricultural produce to the GDR in the period 1984 to 1986. They both emphasized the positive effects of the "Days of Austrian Agriculture" at this year's Leipzig Spring fair and discussed future trade in the agricultural sector. Haiden stressed the great importance for Austrian agriculture of the supplies of agricultural produce to the GDR.

With the general director of VoeEST-Apline AG, Heribert Apfalter, Dr Beil discussed the further arrangement of industrial cooperation. They both pointed to the efficient use recently of jointly developed projects, especially in third countries. There was also an exchange of views on the implementation of investment projects in the GDR in which the state-owned VoeEST-Alpine concern is involved. A talk between Dr Beil and the president of the Federal Economics Chamber, Rudolf Sallinger, focused on the further shaping of economic cooperation.

FISCHER, AUSTRIAN COUNTERPART SPEAK AT DINNER

LD262224 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1939 GMT 26 Apr 84

[Text] Vienna, 26 Apr (ADN) --In his speech at the official dinner for GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer, Austrian Foreign Minister Erwin Lanc said that since diplomatic relations were established in December 1972 the bilateral relations between the two states have developed continuously at a high level. "The multifarious contacts at various political and other levels and the wealth of mutual activities in economy, culture, sport, and science are clear proof that constructive relations between states with different social systems are not only possible but can be very fruitful for both sides," Erwin Lanc said. Austria noted with satisfaction the understanding for its concerns in the humanitarian and legal spheres.

It is worth emphasizing that since 1979 bilateral trade has doubled in volume and that in 1983 trade reached the highest level yet. A visible example of the intensity of bilateral relations were the state visits by Chairman of the GDR Council of State Erich Honecker to Austria in October 1980 and by Austrian President Dr Rudolf Kirchschlaeger to the GDR in October 1983.

The Austrian foreign minister said that his country has never been one of those to attach illusions to the process of detente. Only a manifold network of economic, human, and cultural contacts among all states can create the firm basis necessary for detente. Austria is filled with satisfaction at the fact that in the present phase of East-West relations the Stockholm conference, a substantial and integral part of the CSCE process, could be set in motion.

Austria attaches great importance ot this conference and is willing to do its utmost to contribute to its success. Austria believes that in the view of the enormous arms potential in the East and West questions of disarmament and arms control are of paramount importance.

With regard to the 35th anniversary of the founding of the GDR, Erwin Lanc expressed his conviction that the further development of constructive relations between the GDR and Austria is, in the future, too, not only in the interests of the peoples of the two countries but also serves as a contribution to the preservation and consolidation of peace in Europe and the world.

GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer stressed in his reply: "We are continuing the proven, honest, and hence open and constructive dialogue with you in the conviction tnat we are thus serving the interests not only of the GDR and Austria, but also of the European Continent." Relations between the GDR and Austria should continue to be shaped as agreed in the talks in Berlin between Erich Honecker and Dr Rudolf Kirchschlaeger. The good-neighborly relations are to be carefully maintained and developed, so that they remain a constantly growing factor of predictability and stability.

The sword of Damocles of a nuclear confrontation of inconceivable dimensions is hovering over the world. Hence nothing is more important than to secure peace, reduce confrontation, and to shape the course of international relations in a rational way. Brave measures have to be taken in order to reduce and fianlly abolish the excessive arms arsenals. The precondition for this is the renunciation of strategies which simply amount to achieving military superiority and destroying the present balance.

Minister Fischer stressed that the task of the present age can only be to achieve military balance with fewer weapons. For this it is necessary to return to the situation which existed prior to the start of the deployment of U.S. first-strike missiles in Europe. He drew attention to the numerous proposals of the Warsaw Pact states. A binding renunciation of the first use of nuclear weapons by all nuclear states, the conclusion of a treaty on the mutual nonuse of military force and on the maintenance of peaceful relations would introduce a change for the better. The creation of nuclear-free zones and corridors is also a security-building measure, as is the banning of chemical weapons and of the military misuse of space. The GDR is actively working to use all opportunities which contribute to the improvement of the international situation. "We want the coalition of reason for the prevention of a nuclear disaster."

Fischer paid tribute to the Austrian efforts to improve the international situation, saying: "We were able to note with great satisfaction in our talks that the striving for peace is accorded high priority by the people of the GDR and Austria. Both states are taking many and varied initiatives to contribute actively to the securing of peace."

STOPH RECEIVES OUTGOING GHANIAN ENVOY

AU281407 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 26 Apr 84 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- On Wednesday, Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, received for his farewell visit Assua Kwasi Sekyi-Kwandoh, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Ghana to the GDR.

HONECKER GREETS AFGHANS ON ANNIVERSARY

LD261813 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1715 GMT 26 Apr 84

[Text] Berlin, 26 Apr (ADN) -- The successes achieved by the Afghan people in past years under the leadership of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan (PDPA) point to the fact that through the creation of revolutionary state power in Afghanistan the path of social progress is being followed unwaveringly. This is stressed by Erich Honecker in a telegram of congratulations to Babrak Karmal on the sixth anniversary of the victory of the April revolution.

The GDR strongly supports the efforts of revolutionary Afghanistan to solve the problems of southwest Asia on the basis of the principles of good-neighborliness, the general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council assured the secretary general of the PDPA Central Committee and president of the Revolutionary Council of Afghanistan.

Close cooperation in many areas has developed between the two states and peoples. The friendship treaty forms a firm foundation for this in future too.

ECONOMIC COMMISSION SIGNS AGREEMENT WITH HUNGARY

AU301425 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 28/29 Apr 84 p 4

["Communique of the 22d Session of the Economic Commission"]

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- The 22d session of the Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation Between the GDR and the Hungarian People's Republic was held in Berlin on 26 and 27 April 1984.

The central issues were the control of the realization of the joint plan of measures to implement the agreements of June 1982 between the two countries' party and government delegations headed by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, and the consultations of the chairmen of the two countries' Council of Ministers, Willi Stoph and Gyorgy Lazar, in March 1984.

Both sides declared that cooperation on this basis was deepened and broadened, and that it developed to the benefit of both countries. Progress was achieved in further deepening cooperation in science, technology, and production, in saving energy and materials, in developing direct relations between combines, enterprises, and institutions, and in the continuous development of foreign trade relations.

The economic commission heard reports by several members and adopted measures for further developing cooperation. Discussed were the state of specialization and cooperation in science, technology, and production. The results achieved since the 21st session of the economic commission, especially in the field of electrical engineering, were highly valued. A positive assessment was also made of the large number of specialization and cooperation agreements that are being prepared and for whose conclusion appropriate stipulations were adopted.

Both sides discussed the state of implementation of the long-term program of selected keypoints of scientific-technical cooperation in the period 1981-1985.

At the same time it was decided to work out such main tasks of scientific-technical cooperation for 1986-1990 that are keypoints in implementing the scientific-technical progress, for achieving a higher performance in the national economy, raising efficiency, and modernizing production -- such as microelectronics, robot technology, refinement of raw materials, biotechnology, and others.

Both sides paid tribute to the good development of foreign trade relations in 1983 and at the beginning of 1984. With the protocol on the goods exchange in 1984, steady development of the mutual goods exchange between the two countries is being continued. The sides agreed to utilize further opportunities for increasing the mutual goods exchange. During the talks they also exchanged opinions about cooperation in third markets.

The meeting took notice of a report on the state of coordination of the two countries' economic plans for the period 1986-1990. Both sides agreed to actively support the fulfillment of the plan coordination tasks that were harmonized by the chairmen of the central planning organs of the GDR and the Hungarian People's Republic, by working groups of the economic commission.

The economic commission dealt with further questions of cooperation, including the development of direct relations between combines, enterprises, and institutes, and cooperation in the field of saving energy and materials.

The talks were held in a friendly atmosphere. At the conclusion of the session, the two delegation heads -- Wolfgang Rauchfuss, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, and Joszef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic -- signed a joint protocol on the results and decisions of the 22d session of the economic commission.

DEMONSTRATIONS FAIL TO DISRUPT POLISH MAY DAY

DW030847 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1405 GMT 2 May 84

[Klaus Franke report]

[Text] Warsaw -- According to initial estimates, about 8 million people participated in the May Day processions in this year of People's Poland's 40th Anniversary. This is considerably more than in the 1981-83 period. Here in Warsaw, the rally held by about 250,000 inhabitants of the capital lasted for more than 5 hours, considerably longer than expected. The participation of the younger generation in the demonstrations marking the international militant day and holiday of the working people was also greater than in previous years.

Last year organized actions by counterrevolutionary opponents of socialist Poland took place in as many as three dozen places and disturbed the May festivities. However, the so-called counterdemonstrations propagandized for a long time by Western diversionist radio stations failed completely in 1984. Attempts to create disturbances in four cities were a total failure because they lacked support from the people.

Thus, the political message of this first day of May in our neighboring country is unmistakable. The number of participants as well as their frame of mind during the processions testified to the fact that the ideas of understanding and the superior goals and tasks for the benefit of the socialist fatherland is finding constantly greater support and is attracting additional followers. The government paper RZECZPOSPOLITA writes today that on its holidays, the Polish world of labor demonstrates its pride in its national traditions as well as in its achievements in building socialism over 40 years.

This world of labor also is demonstrating its determination in create a better tomorrow by adopting an attitude that is creative and not destructive and that consolidates everything that is beneficial for the individual as well as for the country.

In the opinion of the Army paper ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI, the climate of yesterday's workers holiday once again proved that the Polish people are guided by common sense and collective prudence. This day provided a review the people's strong potential. It is important for the climate of optimism and the feeling of one's own worth that characterized the processions to be transferred to the work places.

ZYCIE WARSZAWY comments on the message of yesterday's rally by writing that greater numbers appeared in the processions than a year or two ago to resist those views that do not aim at strengthening Poland as the state of all Poles, but that rather misuse our country as an instrument in the campaign against socialism and against our own fundamental national interests and hopes linked with socialism.

The failure of the disturbances prepared and conjured up for so long by the Western masters of Poland's antisocialist forces ultimately led to somewhat absurd attempts by certain bourgeois correspondents to turn the facts upside down. For example, in a dispatch from Warsaw the representative of the REUTER news agency even went so far as to contend that, according to unnamed witnesses, the procession in the capital lasted no longer than 2 hours, and that it was only the television broadcast that was extended by twice that length of time. Anyone who stood along the demonstration route could have refuted this so-called news report. The counterarguments of the bourgeois opinion makers seem to be in poor shape if such clumsy methods are all they can come up with on May Day in Poland.

JENA 'WOULD-BE EMIGRANTS' REPORTEDLY ARRESTED

NC011555 Paris AFP in English 1444 GMT 1 May 84

[Text] Berlin, May 1 (AFP) -- Ten would-be emigrants to the West from the East German industrial town of Jena, have been arrested during the last three weeks, their friends and families already in West Germany said today.

Artur Stiem, a 51-year-old engineer, had been given a verbal assurance he could leave after submitting a request last August 2. He lost his job last December, the sources said. Mr. Stiem, whose son lives in the West, was said to have been arrested on April 25. Helga Schmidt, 42, had not returned home after being called for an "interview" at her place of work on April 4, the sources said, while the youngest of her children, aged 16, had been taken to a home.

Since the start of the year about 20,000 East Germans, many young as well as families, have been allowed to leave legally. Various West German sources estimate the numbers wishing to go to the West at between 400,000 and 500,000.

HONECKER SPEAKS ON OLYMPIC MOVEMENT, PEACE

LD261711 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1336 GMT 26 Apr 84

[Text] Berlin, 26 Apr (ADN) -- The international meeting of young athletes in Sarajevo had demonstrated to all the world the strength and vitality of the Olympic idea [words indistinct] GDR atheletes helped to preserve and strengthen the Olympic movement based on the spirit of peace and friendship. The GDR will continue in the future to stand by the side of those [passage indistinct]

Especially at the present time, the peace-promoting contribution of sport is gaining in importance. In view of the policy of confrontation and arms buildup pursued by the most aggressive circles of the United States, despite occasional rhetorical professions of peace, no task can be more important than intensifying the fight, together with all those who want understanding, for mankind's most valuable possession, peace.

Mankind's threatening self-destruction by nuclear weapons must be averted. A peaceful future must be secured for the peoples, Erich Honecker continued. The proposals by the Soviet Union, the GDR and the other countries of the socialist community in Prague and Moscow on ending the arms race, limiting arms and disarmament, in accordance with the principle of equality and equal security offer a constructive basis in this respect. They are more topical than ever and offer a real and sensible opportunity for achieving a turn for the better in world political developments.

We support with all our might the Soviet Union's policy which, as Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, has again stressed, is aimed at restoring an atmosphere of international trust, Erich Honecker continued. This requires good will on both sides, however.

The GDR has repeatedly proven in the past that it is serious about ensuring that no war ever again emanates from German soil. Unfortunately, the same cannot be said of the other German state in view of the continual accumulation of the nuclear arsenal in the FRG. The slogan "Create peace with fewer weapons" is being increasingly called into question as a result of the continued siting of U.S. first-strike weapons in disregard of the will of more than 70 percent of the citizens of the Federal Republic who oppose their country's being turned into a nuclear launching pad for the United States.

KRENZ ADDRESSES ELECTORAL COMMISSION MEETING

LD021632 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1419 GMT 2 May 84

[Excerpt] Berlin, 2 May (ADN) -- At its third meeting in Berlin today the GDR Electoral Commission evaluated the progress of the election campaign so far and the preparations for the elections on 6 May 1984, in which the people of the GDR will elect the deputies of district, municipal, borough, and parish assemblies.

Chairman of the Electoral Commission, Egon Krenz, paid tribute to the public work of the more than 900,000 election helpers who have been distributing the election notices over the past few weeks. He described the excellent performances in socialist competition achieved by the work teams for 1 May and the citizens' initiative "Join in -- beautify our towns and villages" as an expression of the people's deep solidarity with the policy of the SED and the socialist state. It is a matter of civic pride for the working people to go to the elections with fulfilled or selectively overfulfilled plans. This shows that Erich Honecker's words that now more than ever everything must be done for peace are still very much alive.

Everywhere in election meetings and discussions pride in what had been jointly achieved in the past legislative period was evident. The steady implementation of the decisions of the 10th party congress fortified people's resolve to vote for this successful policy again on 6 May.

The election discussions were characterized by the realization that one's own conscientious and creative work strengthens socialism and thus peace.

This knowledge and the experience of millions determined the awareness of the people of the GDR that their social activity contributes considerably to the optimistic atmosphere that typifies the present election campaign too. Socialist democracy has received numerous fresh impulses. The readiness to lend a hand in solving local tasks, especially in connection with beautifying the living environment, has grown. The election appeal of the National Front prompted initiatives by young and old in every town and village to make the Republic even more attractive in its 35th anniversary year. The call to put in order with one's own efforts those things that were not yet in order remained topical after election day.

SED OFFICIALS HOLD ELECTORAL DISCUSSIONS

LD022113 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1647 GMT 2 May 84

[Excerpts] Berlin, 2 May (ADN) -- Leading GDR representatives on Wednesday met citizens in factories and residential areas for electoral discussions. Men, women, and young people from all classes and strata confirmed their determination to work with all their strength for the continuation of the policy of the 10th SED Congress directed at the well-being of the people, and to express this on 6 May by voting for the National Front candidates.

Willi Stoph, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers, had talks with working people, candidates, and deputies at the Dresden Verpackungsmaschinenbau Betrieb. The 3,000 workers at this enterprise, which supplies machinery and complete lines to more than 70 countries, will go to the election on Sunday having achieved 1 day's advance on plan. Willi Stoph answered questions on the Stockholm conference and exposed the imperialists' lie about a Soviet threat. The peace policy of the Soviet Union and the socialist countries can best be supported by the people's representatives and their electors in the GDR by means of deeds to strengthen their state, he said.

In talks with Gerhard Schuerer, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, workers at the Leipzig Fernmeldewerk reported how the 4,400 members of the enterprise aimed to achieve high growth in performance, above all through accelerating scientific and technical progress. Thirty-one workers, foremen, and engineers from the enterprise are standing as candidates in the local elections.

Together with the People's Chamber deputy for their district, Alfred Neumann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, eight workers from the Berlin Metallhuettenund Halfzeugwerke who are standing as candidates on 6 May, faced questions from around 120 young people at a forum for young and first-time voters. At the exchange of views the interest of the young voters was above all directed at the connection between their own efforts and the securing of peace. Alfred Neumann stressed that the enterprise has made a good name for itself as a result of its successful work and model performance. The 19 youth brigades played a great part in this.

On Wednesday, Horst Sindermann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and president of the People's Chamber, was informed of the work, rich in initiative, of the Halle-Neustadt works of the Aschersleben childrens' clothing enterprise in the manufacture of fashionable clothes for 3 to 16-year-olds. All top staff in the enterprise, from manager to foreman, are women. Horst Sindermann referred to the statement in the election appeal that everything that has been produced is based on the successful implementation of the policy of the working class. "In order to continue the course of the main task in the future we need wise and committed people who take the initiative, like in your enterprise." Peace is the basic precondition for this.

On Wednesday Hermann Axen, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, was assured by 50 shift-workers of the textiles enterprise in Forst (Cottbus Bezirk), that they will do their utmost for the preservation of peace and the strengthening of socialism. Socialism is today in a osition to solve two tasks of strategic significance at the same time: to advance developed socialist society and to guarantee the external conditions necessary for this, that is, peace, added Hermann Axen. The transition of the U.S. Administration from a policy of detente to a policy of confrontation and arms escalation has resulted in the most serious threat to world peace since the end of World War II. "Our policy is aimed at preventing a nuclear conflagration," said Hermann Axen. "In view of the new situation created by the stationing of the U.S. missiles, we will preserve military parity, intensify the struggle to lower the arms spiral, and promote equal, mutually advantageous cooperation on an international level." Young workers of the Premnitz synthetic fiber works (Potsdam Bezirk), informed Guenter Schabowski, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and editor in chief of NEUES DEUTSCHLAND about their youth project to raise the production of synthetic fiber.

TECHNOLOGY TRAINING FOR APPRENTICES, STUDENTS

DW020759 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 0900 GMT 29 Apr 84

[From Dr Karl-Heinz Gerstner's Sunday economic review]

[Text] Dear listeners, let me report on a talk I held with FDJ brigade members wh are preparing for assignments in developing countries. These FDJ members are highly qualified cadres who will work as instructors and who have learned the languages of the developing countries they will be in. These young people are inspired by a readiness to help and by fraternal friendship toward these peoples who have to cope with great difficulties.

We discussed problems related to the GDR economy and the world economy. Among others, the question was raised about how our vocational training is keeping pace with the rapid technological progress. Apprentices, who join enterprises after having taken their examinations as skilled workers, must be aware of the latest state of technological developments if they are to work most effectively in the enterprises. This also applies to students when they are faced with practical life following their university examinations. Thus, there is a race between the progress of the technological revolution and the content of the instruction given to apprentices and students. Of course, vocational instructors and university teachers have the goal of providing the young people entrusted to them with the latest knowledge. As we know, what is involved here is microelectronics and its fantastic applications, as well as many things related to microelectronics such as modern information.

In an attempt to meet these demands, new curricula are being developed for some 317 specialized professionas that will be introduced in 1986 and that will ensure the training of highly qualified specialists who can be employed in all areas of the national economy. In addition to the profession they are learning all apprentices will also receive 108 hours of basic instruction in automation and will thus become acquainted with microelectronics, robot technology, automatic control systems, and computer technology. A similar development can be observed in education at universities. When the new academic year begins on 1 September, electronics courses will be introduced for classes 9 and 10.

As you see, we have recognized these new and extremely important problems and are doing everything to overcome them. In this respect, planning or vocational training in the nineties is also important. It seems to me that particularly favorable prerequisites exist in the planned economy for the solution of this great, social and technological task for education. It is important the we fully take advantage of the system of socialist planning in practical life.

REAGAN PRC VISIT IMPORTANT FOR DOMESTIC POLICY

AU020947 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 28 Apr 84 p 2

[Peter G. Feher article: "Reagan's Visit to China: Moment of Inertia"]

[Text] The U.S. press has assured, we might say, the success of U.S. President Ronald Reagan's current visit to China. There is no end to reports and commentaries that speak highly of the U.S. President's visit.

We must not forget that presidential elections will be held in the United States this year. Hundreds of journalists, photographers, and television reporters accompany the President on this kind of foreign visit. At such times, the top leader of the United States receives greater publicity than for any of his appearances at home. For this very reason, it is understandable that the White House has tried to "overrate" the current events.

In the sequence of the U.S. presidents who have visited China -- following Richard Nixon (1972) and Gerald Ford (1975) -- Reagan is the third, but he is the first to cross the Pacific Ocean "for the sake of the Chinese relationship" since the establishment of diplomatic relations. Assessing the last 12 years of Chinese-American relations, we can observe slow, but nevertheless steady changes. Even a good half a decade ago, it was opposition to the Soviet Union that brought Chinese and American foreign policy closer. However, it has emerged in the meantime that neither regarding regional nor global policy can one speak about an unequivocally long-term close cooperation between Beijing and Washington.

Quite a few years ago China's foreign political reservations about the Soviet Union proved sufficient for the United States to still acknowledge them with approval, but these are no longer sufficient today for a further development of cooperation. Although Beijing continues to stipulate a changing of the Soviet Union's role in Afghanistan, a reassessment of its policy vis-a-vis the SRV and DPRK, and a reduction of the Soviet Armed Forces stationed at the Soviet-Chinese border and in Mongolia as a prerequisite for a comprehensive settlement of Chinese-Soviet relations, official Chinese terminology uses considerably gentler terms today than in the preceding period.

This cannot be said to have elicited unequivocal approval on the part of the United States. Washington would like China to line up in a regional sense and, to some degree, in a global sense as well, behind U.S. foreign policy. It came to light a good while ago, however, that, although extremely politely, the Beijing leadership has evaded the American requests. Parallel with this, it has become increasingly obvious that there are differences between the two countries with regard to world political problems. One of these is, for instance, the Middle East situation, concerning which Washington and Beijing approach from different angles. However, we could also name the Polish developments as well, regarding which the Beijing leadership displayed a certain understanding for Warsaw's problems.

All this constitutes, even if not a definite, a nevertheless unmistakable signal regarding the Soviet Union and the East European socialist countries. What is involved is not the fact that Beijing categorically reassessed its system of relations with the socialist countries overnight. However, if one views events within a process, it relates to the socialist countries today entirely differently than it did a few years ago.

As for Chinese-American relations, the sides will refrain, probably at Washington's request, from discussing the Taiwan issue at the present talks. Incidentally, this is a sort of bone of contention between the two countries. Despite the fact that it has established diplomatic relations with Beijing, the United States still maintains, in a covert form, its "two Chinas" theory. This means in practice that the Reagan administration sends weapons to Taipei and supplies it with economic and other assistance. Understandably, this is regarded by Beijing as a policy which may in the long-term poison relations between the two countries. The question arises: If these two important world countries cannot reach agreement on such a cardinal issue, what need is there for such a high-level visit?

In the past 12 years of U.S.-PRC relations, this has not been the only problem, but efforts made towards cooperation have often pushed the problems into the background. Today, however, after the basic motivation on the Chinese part has changed, and the disadvantage of the one-sided "American relationship" is becoming clear-cut first of all from economic considerations, it would be very difficult to bring about some sort of turn in the practice of high-level meetings. Let us think about Zhao Ziyang's visit to the United States in January of this year. In fact, we could also say that the moment of inertia forced the current visit to Beijing of the U.S. President.

This seems to be proved to a certain extent by the fact that only two agreements were prepared for signing: one on the abrogation of double taxation, the other on the renewal of the cultural exchange agreement. This would be, however, a rather meager achievement considering that we are talking about a presidential meeting, after all. Only at the last minute, after Ronald Reagan was already in Beijing, did the U.S. and Chinese sides agree on the agreement to be signed on the peaceful use of nuclear energy. Zhao Ziyang declared that, following long and difficult consultations, they found a solution which is not in contradiction with Chinese sovereignty and is in harmony with U.S. laws. That is, China did not sign the nuclear ban treaty, but, on the other hand, the U.S. Congress demands a guarantee that the fuel to be used in the nuclear reactors, which are meant for peaceful purposes, will not be re-enriched and thus made useful for the production of nuclear weapons.

In reality, the truth is that the agreement was urged today first of all by the gigantic corporations, and it seemed that less was said about it from the Beijing side. The U.S. interest is not surprising since it could be a huge deal. Although the United States is already supplying China with developed technology, its volume, at the moment, is not considerable, even if the supply of weapons is also included.

PRC-U.S. military cooperation is not so considerable either so as to ensure serious deals for U.S. firms. To say nothing of the fact that China would never allow its defense capability to depend on a capitalist country.

What follows from all this is that Reagan's current visit to China is important more from the point of view of U.S. domestic policy than from bilateral relations. After all, Reagan must prove somewhere that he is striving to cooperate with countries of a different social order. Hardly anything can be achieved in this election year with the official propaganda with its bone-chilling cold winds. It is also improbable, at the same time, that after Reagan's trip there will be any lasting press reaction; that is, lasting from the election point of view from the current visit.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF BENDJEDID 24-26 APRIL

Participants Identified

AU261224 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 25 Apr 84 p 1

[Spelling of all Algerian names as published]

[Excerpt] Official Hungarian-Algerian talks began at the delegation hall of parliament late in the afternoon on 24 April. Janos Kadar led the Hungarian negotiating team, which included Pal Losonczi, Peter Varkonyi, Laszlo Kapolyi, minister of industry; Jeno Vancsa, minister of aguiculture and food; Istvan Torok, state secretary of foreign trade; Jozsef Gyorke, deputy head of the MSZMP Central Committee foreign department; Robert Garai, deputy foreign minister; Istvan Darvesi, secretary of the foreign affairs committee of the National Assembly; Zoltan Szoradi, major general, deputy defense minister; Laszlo Petrovai, deputy minister of construction and urban development; Tamas Varga, co-worker of the Central Committee Foreign Department; Zoltan Szephelyi, head of a department of the Foreign Ministry; and Bela Havasi, Hungary's ambassador to Algiers.

Members of the Algerian delegation led by Chadli Bendjedid were: Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi, member of the National Liberation Front [FLN] Central Committee, and foreign minister; Said Ait-Messaoudene, FLN Central Committee member, minister of light industry; Aberkane Mohamed, deputy minister in charge of foreign trade affairs; Belkaid Abubekr, deputy minister in charge of construction affairs; Zuaten Szadek, FLN Central Committee member, member of the permanent Secretariat of the Central Committee; Dilmi Abbasz FLN Central Committee member, deputy chairman of the National People's Assembly; Lieutenant Colonel Abdelli Hamid, FLN Central Committee member, central director of the National Defense Ministry; Asas Mohamed, director in charge of the European socialist countries in the Foreign Ministry; Benkaci Abdelkader, counsellor to the Presidium of the Republic; Ataf Ahmed, deputy director in charge of international affairs in the Foreign Ministry; and Abdelaziz Kara.

Janos Kadar informed the guests about Hungary's social and economic development, the experiences in socialist construction, and the activity and current tasks of the MSZMP. President Chadli Bendjedid informed about the profound social and economic changes carried out by the Algerian people, the activity of the FLN, the results of its fifth congress, the tasks facing the party in the construction work of the homeland. They reviewed several questions of the well-developing bilateral relations, and expressed their intention to further deepen many faceted, cooperation to the benefit of both peoples.

Following this, Janos Kadar held private talks with President Chadli Bendjedid in the parliament's Nandorfehervar Hall. At the meeting, held in a friendly, cordial atmosphere, they exchanged views on current international issues, with particular attention to the problems of the Middle East area and the African Continent. They concluded with satisfaction that the visit and the talks created the opportunity for a better understanding of each other's position, for the exploitation of the areas of cooperation.

During the day, several officials of the Algerian president's party held talks with their Hungarian counterparts. In the Foreign Ministry, Ahmed Talib Ibrahimi and Peter Varkonyi exchanged views on the current issues of the international situation; in the Ministry of Industry, Laszlo Kapolyi and Said Ait-Messaoudene reviewed the possibilities of development of industrial cooperation between the two countries; in the Foreign Trade Ministry, Istvan Torok and Aberkane Mohamed; and in the Ministry of Construction and Urban Development, Laszlo Petrovai and Belkaid Abubekr held talks on the situation of the relations between their respective ministries, and the tasks for their further development.

In the parliament Istavan Darvas and Dilmi Abbasz held talks on the cooperation between the two legislative bodies.

Kadar Dinner Toast

AU261300 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 25 Apr 84 p 3

[Report on toast by Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, at dinner for Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid in Budapest on 24 April]

[Text] "On behalf of the MSZMP Central Committee, the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, and our people, and for my person, I greet with respect and friendship our friend Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria and secretary general of the FLN, and our Algerian guests in his entourage," Janos Kadar began.

"The fact that we have the privilege to welcome in your person, whom we hold in great esteem, the highest leader of the Algerian people in Hungary for the first time makes this a particularly significant occasion. I thank you for accepting our invitation and coming to our country. Your visit, Mr President, is an outstanding juncture in the history of friendship between our peoples. It is a contribution to the increasingly expanding, multifaceted, and fruitful cooperation between our countries.

"Our peoples were linked by ties of solidarity even when the Algerian people were waging their heroic struggle for independence, demanding great sacrifices, against the colonialists. We, Hungarians, know well and highly respect the steadfast struggle conducted by the Algerian people, under FLN leadership, to liquidate colonial rule and attain their independence and liberty. The tremendous results that the working people of Algeria have achieved in the country's economic and social progress in the 22 years since independence have earned recognition and respect throughout the world.

"We know that it is not easy to eliminate the grave legacy of the colonial past and accomplish the great social, economic and political tasks that are confronting you. Progress demands great efforts in work and consistency and determination in political practice. We highly value Algeria's role in the worldwide struggle underway against colonialism and neocolonialism and for social progress. Your country is actively participating in the Nonaligned Movement, which plays a significant role in international politics, and it is making efforts toward a comprehensive settlement of the Middle East crisis and the creation of unity among the Arab countries. We sincerely congratulate you on the results you have achieved and wish you many additional successes in your country-building work and international endeavors in the service of world peace and security and the cause of human progress.

"Speaking of the Hungarian People's Republic, I can say that our people are working unitedly on socialist construction. The country's domestic political position is firm and the Hungarian people are actively supporting our party's policy and, even in the present complex international situation and more difficult economic conditions than previously, are successfully pursuing their country-building work. We regard the resolutions of the 12th MSZMP Congress as setting our course, and are working to implement them. At the Central Committee session held last week, too, we sought means for enabling us to advance, through more efficient work, on the path of socialism. In building our society, we can rely on the agreement, initiative, and creative force of the Hungarian working people. We are convinced that we have sufficient strength to accomplish our great tasks and accomplish our objectives.

"It is an indispensable source of strength for us that our country belongs to the community of socialist countries' and struggles together with the progressive and anti-imperialist forces to consolidate peace and completely liquidate the colonial system and to achieve an international economic order based on relations with equal rights.

"The peoples see with concern that international tension has increased lately and the dangers threatening world peace have grown. To obtain superior strength and expand their economic and political influence, imperialism and, in particular, U.S. extremist circles are forcing an arms race which involves grave consequences for the world. This enhances the danger of a nuclear conflict that threatens the annihilation of human civilization and deprives peaceful constructive work of vast material resources. The collaboration of the world's peace-loving forces is indispensable in such a situation. We are convinced that the dangers threatening peace can be averted, the arms race can be curbed, a parity of strength can be attained also on a lower level of armaments, and agreements guaranteeing the security of all the sides concerned can be reached.

"The Warsaw Pact Organization has made considerable initiatives for easing the tension, limiting armaments, and increasing confidence among countries. We regard as particularly important our proposal that NATO and Warsaw Pact countries mutually renounce the use of force and agree on the peaceful development of relations. Most recently, at the Budapest meeting of the organization's foreign ministerial committee, it repeatedly called for strengthening European peace and security.

"We support the well-known initiatives of the Soviet Union for a general ban on nuclear weapons tests, and for preventing the militarization of space. It is our conviction that these, and other important arms limitation proposals create an acceptable basis for substantive negotiations, they can lead to an easing of international tension and the development of an atmosphere of trust. This is not only in the interest of the socialist countries but of all the people of the world.

"The increased aggressive policy of imperialism in the Middle East, Latin America, the African Continent, and other areas of the world, has considerably contributed to the emergence of new tension points, to the deterioration of the international climate. The economic crisis of the capitalist world particularly affects the developing countries. The imperialist powers would like to halt time, break the progressive regimes, and prevent the inevitable social changes by means of economic and military pressure.

"In the Middle East, Israel's expansionist policy, the increased military presence of its Western allies, seriously threatens the independence and sovereignty of the Arab countries, the peace of the peoples of the area.

"We believe with deep confidence that the essential condition for a lasting and just solution of the Middle East crisis is the full withdrawal, without preconditions, of Israeli troops from Lebanon and all the Arab territories occupied in 1967. The right of the Palestinian Arab people to create its own independent state must be recognized, and the peace and security of all the states in the area must be guaranteed. The divergences within the PLO are causing serious damage to the cause of the Palestinian people. It is essential that the Palestinian resistance movement marshal its ranks and, uniting its forces, struggle, to achieve its justified goals.

"We conclude with satisfaction that the multifaceted cooperation between the Hungarian People's Republic and the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria, based on mutual interests, is developing successfully. An important role in this is played by the relations between the MSZMP and the FLN Party, and the regular high-level interstate meetings.

"Our relations, especially in the economic area, have become active. Thanks to our joint efforts the exchange of goods between the two countries has very much increased in recent years. Up-to-date forms of a comprehensive cooperation have emerged. A considerable number of Hungarian experts are working in Algeria. In the talks that started today, we agreed that there are still many unexploited possibilities in the area of the development of evonomic cooperation. I can assure you that, for our part, we will do everything to further enlarge and deepen the two countries' mutually favorable cooperation in all areas.

"Scientific exchanges, developing the cultural and sports relations play an important role in cultivating our friendship, developing our cooperation, and in better understanding of each other."

In conclusion Janos Kadar wished the Algerian guests a pleasant and useful stay in Hungary. He expressed his confidence that the talks and meetings will be successful, and will contribute to strengthening the deep-rooted friendship between the Hungarian and Algerian people, to the further development of their manysided cooperation.

Then he raised his glass for the strengthening of relations between the MSZMP and the FLN Party, and between the Hungarian People's Republic and the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria, and for the health of Chadli Bendjedid, and all the esteemed Algerian guests.

Comments by Bendjedid

LD261929 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 26 Apr 84

[Statement by Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid, in Arabic with superimposed Hungarian translation -- recorded]

[Text] In the name of the delegation and in my own name I thank the Hungarian people and the Hungarian leaders, primarily Comrade Janos Kadar, for the friendly reception. In view of the long-standing good relations of the two countries, I think this is natural.

This visit has had a positive effect on relations between the two countries. We have evaluated the development of our cooperation and we have felt real progress in this respect. We have agreed that our present talks will be continued by joint committees, and the two countries' joint committee will meet in the coming weeks -- probably in Algeria. Our wish is, and I think this is shared by the Hungarian leadership, to give a new impetus to these works. The atmosphere is good for this and it is in the interest of both peoples, of both countries.

We have also exchanged opinions on international questions. The world crisis has been on the agenda, both with regard to peace and the economy, because there is a cold war and tragic wars are going on in several continents. Our positions in judging these events are rather close and we have considered our joint aim to take part in the calming down of these conflicts.

I think it is especially significant that an Algerian president has had the opportunity to visit Hungary for the first time. On leaving here, I express the great respect felt by our people toward you, which we could also feel in return during our stay here. Thank you.

APS Interview With Losonczi

PM301325 Algiers EL MOUDJAHID in French 24 Apr 84 p 16

[APS interview with Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, in Budapest; date not given"]

[Text] Budapest (APS) -- To mark the official friendship visit which President Chadli Bendjedid, president of the republic and FLN secretary general, is preparing to make to Hungary beginning today, Mr Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, granted an interview to APS of which the following is the full text:

Question: Mr President, what is your assessment of the development of bilateral relations, and what significance do you attach to President Chadli Bendjedid's visit?

Answer: We attach great importance to President Chadli Bendjedid's visit to Hungary. He is the first Algerian head of state to visit Hungary.

Relations between the Hungarian People's Republic and the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria are characterized by friendship, by cooperation advantageous to both sides, and by mutual trust. They are based on joint action against imperialism and neocolonialism and on the struggle for lasting peace and the creation of equality among the peoples and nations. Our joint or similar efforts have enabled us to develop our bilateral relations at party level (FLN and MSZMP) and to make high-level state contacts regular. I personally have made four official and unofficial visits to Algeria during which I have had three meetings with Chadli Bendjedid, and we have continued to have useful exchanges of views. We also hope that the dialogue begun by the two foreign ministers in 1982 will become regular.

Our mutually advantageous cooperation at the economic level has been considerably expanded and speeded up recently. Our trade reached a value of almost $170 million last year. Aside from traditional commercial relations, our enterprises are taking part in the implementation of Algeria's program for developing housing, agriculture, the food industry, water supply, and the social and education development program.

Relations in the sphere of culture, information, and science and in other spheres are also very important from the viewpoint of mutual knowledge and extending the friendship between our two peoples. We hope to continue a sincere and essential exchange of views on the possibilities of developing our cooperation and on international problems which concern our two countries. We are convinced that the summit meeting will further increase our friendship and will give new impetus to the development of our bilateral relations and the establishment of even more effective and more fruitful forms of cooperation.

Question: The situation in the world is a source of anxiety, expecially as a result of excessive arms levels and the increasingly great economic imbalance between the North and the South. What is your viewpoint on establishing new rules in international relations?

Answer: The development of the world situation is characterized by an increase in tension. The intensification of the arms race threatens the security of all states and all peoples. We cannot accept the aspirations of U.S. and NATO extremist circles aimed at breaking the balance of military forces and securing unilateral advantages. The arms race -- in addition to the threat of nuclear disaster -- imposes vast material burdens on the world, on the economies of the developing countries in particular, because it absorbs the material resources for peaceful building and the satisfaction of fundamental needs.

The Hungarian People's Republic thinks that ending the arms race and reducing the increase in military spending form the only reasonable position with regard to speeding up economic development. The material resources thus gained can be used for economic and social development, since that is required by the developing countries' interests.

Our country supports the legitimate efforts to develop international relations based on mutual advantage and on equality and to consolidate the developing countries' economic independence. We think that protectionist and discriminatory measures should be removed from international cooperation and at the same time we think that the developing countries should be freed from economic colonization.

Question: Mr President, what is your analysis of the serious situation prevailing in southern Africa, western Sahara, the Middle East, and Latin America?

Answer: It is well known that Hungary's foreign policy principles include respect for sovereignty, the right to self-determination, and hence the condemnation of colonial oppression, apartheid, and all forms of racism. We show solidarity with all peoples and countries working to assert those principles.

Our country supports the African countries and peoples struggling for their national sovereignty and independence. It is quite obvious that the Pretoria regime must be forced to abandon its policy of aggression, and primarily to unconditionally withdraw its troops to within its borders.

The failure to solve the Near East crisis is a serious threat to the security of the states in the region and even to peace throughout the world. Israel's expansionist policy is closely related to imperialist aspirations aimed at obtaining political and economic influence over the Arab countries and extending military control. The forces serving these aspirations resort to different methods, including armed aggression, but the establishment of agreements -- which set the Arab countries in opposition to one another -- aimed at securing recognition of Israel's expansionist policy and asserting imperialist interests can also be classed as one of their methods.

We are convinced -- and this has also been borne out by life -- that the crisis should be settled comprehensively and by peaceful means at an international conference, in which all the interested parties would take part, including the PLO. That conference will recognize and assert the Palestinian people's right to create an independent state, and will provide suitable guarantees of the security of states in the region. We regard the complete and unconditional withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanon and from all the occupied Arab territories as a vital precondition.

The Western Sahara crisis is dividing the countries in the Maghreb region, preventing their peaceful cooperation, distracting attention from the Near East crisis, and serving as a pretext for foreign intervention. We think that the Western Sahara crisis shoul should be settled in keeping with the recommendations included in the UN and Nonaligned Movement resolutions and on the basis of the resolutions adopted by the 19th OAU summit.

We see the main causes of the serious situation prevailing in Central America as being the socioeconomic backwardness of some countries in the region and the imperialist intervention policy.

Our society shows solidarity with the forces which have unfurled their flags for a better future for their peoples and their countries. Today a camgaign is being waged without any declaration of war, a military-economic blockade is being staged, and large numbers of terrorists and counterrevolutionaries are being equipped and aligned against these forces. In Nicaragua the soldiers of the Sandinist Liberation Front, supported by the people, are waging a committed battle against several thousand counterrevolutionaries armed and trained abroad. In El Salvador and in other countries thousands and thousands of men are victims of the counterrevolutionaries' terror.

The Hungarian People's Republic supports the Contadora Group's efforts, insisting on a political solution to the region's problems. We think that an agreement is possible and necessary -- an agreement by which all the interested parties pledge not to attack other states, not to interfere in their internal affairs, and to solve the region's economic, social, and political tensions by negotiations.

Question: Do you think it is possible to revive North-South dialogue?

Answer: The solution of the world's fundamental economic and commercial problems is important for us all. In our view the progressive forces' ideas provide an appropriate basis and suitable flexibility for effective steps to be taken with regard to solving the problems posed by the world economy. In the negotiations aimed at solving these problems the legitimate interests of all the groups of countries must be considered Cooperation can only be lasting if it is based on respect for the interests of the various sides.

In my view progress on these important questions can only be achieved if an atmosphere of detente and confidence replaces the tensions in the world, if we can make progress on disarmament, if the deployment of new types of weapons can be halted, and if the threat of nuclear war is removed.

Question: Because they are linked, security in the Mediterranean and in central Europe are constantly on the agenda. What is your analysis on this subject?

Answer: We appreciate the fact that the two regions' security is closely related. The CSCE Final Act, adopted in Helsinki in 1975, established that the process of consolidating European security "ought to be extended to other parts of the world, particularly the Mediterranean region."

In the Madrid final document, adopted last September, the states participating in the CSCE process promised to step up their efforts to find "just, valid, and lasting" solutions to the region's critical problems. In the spirit of their peace-loving policy the socialist countries have already proposed several times that the Mediterranean be freed from nuclear arms and other mass extermination weapons to make it a zone of peace and cooperation.

The Hungarian People's Republic has always tried to free the Mediterranean basin from all imperialist aspirations and from all foreign intervention preventing the independent development of the countries and peoples in the region. This is in our common interest and we cooperate with the countries in the region to achieve it. Our position is that contentious international problems must be solved in accordance with the interests of the peoples living in the region and in accordance with the UN Charter and with the provisions of international law.

Joint Communique Issued

AU301346 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 27 Apr 84 p 5

["Joint Communique" issued in Budapest on 26 April at the conclusion of an official friendly visit to Hungary by Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria and general secretary of the FLN]

[Text] Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria, general secretary of the FLN, paid an official, friendly visit to the Hungarian People's Republic from 24 to 26 April 1984 at the invitation of Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, and Pal Losonczi, chairman of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic.

Janos Kadar and Pal Losonczi held talks with President Chadli Bendjedid. In the talks, held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, they reviewed bilateral relations and current international issues.

They concluded with satisfaction that the friendly cooperation between the two countries and the two peoples is developing well and has achieved a high level. They agreed that in order to continuously develop the commercial traffic, they will promote the relations to become more comprehensive and more balanced. In connection with this, they stressed the role played by the intergovernmental mixed committee in creating the conditions promoting the dynamic development and cooperation in close harmony with the two countries' possibilities.

They stressed the importance of widening cooperation in the fields of science, information, and culture, which contributes to a more fundamental understanding of the two countries' experiences and possibilities, and the strengthening of friendship between the two peoples.

They stressed the importance of deepening the relations between the MSZMP and the FLN, and its role in the cooperation between the two countries. They also stressed the strengthening of contacts between the parliaments of the two countries.

They expressed their concern over the increase of the international tension. They expressed their conviction that an easing of the international tension can be achieved through a reorganization of international relations based on justice and fairness. They agreed that important conditions for an improved international atmosphere are respect for the peoples' self-determination, legal equality, national sovereignty and sanctity of borders, noninterference in the internal affairs of the states, renunciation of the use of force and threat, and ensuring that the peoples can freely choose their own political, economic, and social order. They attached great importance to the promotion of political dialogue, which, by working out concrete solutions and uniform measures, contributes to easing international tension.

They stressed that urgent, and effective steps must be taken in favor of implementation of general and comprehensive disarmament. They expressed their hope that the Stockholm Conference on Confidence and Security Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe will contribute to the resumption of dialogue, and the beginning of a new process of negotiations.

They support the efforts directed towards reshaping the Mediterranean region into a zone of peace, security and cooperation, with particular consideration for the link between the security in the Mediterranean region and in Europe.

Reviewing international economic issues, they expressed their concern over the considerable deteriöration of the world economic situation which afflicts the developing countries in particular. They assured their support for those efforts that are directed toward the convening of global talks meant for the creation of the new economic world order, based on the principle of common interests, equality and justice.

The two sides stressed their solidarity with the forces struggling against colonial rule and discrimination, thus with the struggle of the people of Namibia led by its legal representative, the SWAPO. They regarded as essential the immediate and full implementation of the Resolution No 435 of the U.N. Security Council. They assured the South African national liberation movement of their support. They stressed that the question of Western Sahara must be solved on the basis of the decision made at the 19th OAU summit conference, which is also supported by the U.N. General Assembly.

They expressed their concern over the aggravation of the crisis in the Middle East. They stressed that a just and lasting peace in the Middle East can only be achieved through an overall solution of the crisis. The solution must ensure the implementation of the national rights of the Palestinian people, including the right to create its own independent, self-governing state. They stressed that the PLO, the sole legal representative of the Palestinian people must participate in all the talks that serve the just and lasting settlement of the Middle East crisis. They came out for Lebanon's sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity, and unity, its belonging to the community of the Arab peoples. They demanded full withdrawal, without preconditions, of the Israeli occupying forces from Lebanon and other occupied Arab territories.

The two sides expressed their concern over the deepening of the armed conflict between Iran and Iraq, and they agreed that an immediate stop to the war and promotion of a negotiated, political settlement, is in the fundamental interest of both opposing sides.

Speaking about the crisis in Central America, they stressed that there is a need to search for a political solution that is based on good neighborly relations, on the principle of noninterference in the internal affairs of the states, and respects the peoples' right to self-determination, including the right to freely choose their own political, economic, and social order.

They expressed their conviction that President Chadli Bendjedid's visit to Hungary opens up new possibilities for the Hungarian-Algerian cooperation and gives a new impetus to the deepening of cooperation between the two countries, and the strengthening of friendly relations. President Chadli Bendjedid invited Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, and Pal Losonczi, chairman of the Presidential Council, to pay an official, friendly visit to Algeria, and they accepted the invitation with thanks. Chadli Bendjedid expressed his thanks for the cordial reception given to the Algerian guests in friendly Hungary, which reflects the friendship and mutual respect between the two countries and peoples.

NEPSZABADSAG MAY DAY FORUM HELD IN BUDAPEST PARK

LD021219 [Editorial Report] Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian at 1800 GMT on 1 May broadcasts an edited 1-hour recording of a question and answer session held in Budapest on the afternoon of 1 May. An unidentified announcer introduces the program as "a report on the NEPSAZBADSAG forum that took place in Budapest this afternoon," and states that "the editor is Bella Gyori." Gyori then begins the program as follows:

[Gyori] "Good evening. The last question and reply was heard barely 2 hours ago in Budapest City Park at the traditional May Day NEPSZABADSAG forum. All I and my colleague Sandor Szenasi have had time for, was to edit a 1-hour program from the 90-minute question-and-answer session.

"Let me introduce the forum's guests: Istvan Sarlos, member of the Politburo, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Laszlo Medve, state secretary for health; Miklos Andrikov, state secretary for domestic trade; Janos Berecz, editor in chief of NEPSZABADSAG; Istvan Buda, state secretary of the National Physical Education and Sports Office [OTJH]; Bela Szikszai, deputy chairman of the National Materials and Prices Office; Istvan Stadinger, deputy chairman of the Budapest Municipal Council; and Pal Eoetvoes, lead writer at NEPSZABADSAG.

"Questions arrived not only from Budapest, but also, thanks to television, from Kazincbarcika, Nagykanizsa, and Bekes. The questions of the public were delivered by Laszlo Szabo, lead writer at NEPSZABADSAG."

Gyori's introduction leads into a recording of the forum, which begins with a question to Szikszai, asking whether there will be price reductions in Hungary this year. Szikszai says that this is very unlikely in the near future, but perhaps as the international economic situation improves in the next few years, the price of some items could be reduced. Sarlos is then asked whether he feels the national theater fund-raising campaign is a failure.

[Sarlos] "I think it is a bit early to talk about failure. We are in the first phase of the fund-raising campaign, and more than 30 million forints has been collected from the population so far. There are sill 4 years left, and everybody will have an opportunity to make their own contribution during that time. I consider it important for the population to express some interest and make some form of contribution toward the construction of the national theater."

Asked whether Hungary intends to participate in the Los Angeles Olympic games, Istvan Buda recalls the decision reached by the Hungarian Olympic Committee a few weeks ago to prepare for the games. In his opinion, the recent Lausanne talks resolved many issues, and the single unresolved issue remaining is the question of security for athletes participating in the games.

A questioner from Kazincbarcika asks when healthy drinking water will be available in the small settlements near his town.

[Sarlos] "Actually, this topic is not really within my sphere of authority, but I happen to know that there is a separate program for water supply in villages. Water supply problems exist in about 650 villages in Hungary, and this mainly affects infants. There are two solutions for this: One is fast supply of water in cartons, and the other is by a water-supply network.

"Just because a few villages have now merged with Kazincbarcika, water supply in these villages will not improve signifcantly, because Kazincbarcika has not become richer. It has merely acquired a larger burden of problems. According to the government's program of the Sixth and the Seventh 5-Year Plans, we intend to solve the water problem of several hundred villages."

A questioner from Bekes asked Sarlos whether the development fund share of small villages in comparison to towns is likely to be increased.

[Sarlos] "It is generally said that villages are at a disadvantage, compared to towns; but there are aspects where the towns are at a disadvantage compared to villages. Let me mention here the housing situation, where medium-size and larger towns are in a worse position. As far as development is concerned, every single county gets a development fund in every plan period, and the distribution of this fund is up to leaders of the country. It would not be correct to make a differentiation, that either only the towns or only the villages should get these funds. The quota per head is not suitable either because there are less-developed and well-developed settlements. Therefore, a good development program surveys all settlements; it takes into account the requirements of all settlements, not on the basis of decisions on a county level but rather on the basis of local decisions; and it assesses support according to this. I hope that from the beginning of the Seventh 5-Year Plan, the distribution of development funds will be more just and that it will be carried out in a more democratic manner."

Berecz then adds that although it is important to preserve small settlements, towns would, in the future, develop faster than villages, and this process is inevitable.

Another question deals with the money Budapest has received for development. Stadinger explains that Budapest requires a high level of services as the capital, and this demands a high level of government funding.

[Szabo] "Comrade Berecz, I shall simplify the next question because it is a bit too long: Are we going to get missiles as well, if NATO continues its deployment?"

[Berecz] "According to NATO's plans, the current deployment of missiles will be completed around 1986 to 1987. The United States intends to complete this program by 1985, so they can work out another program after this. We do not have long-term plans for missile deployment. Our reply always has to be formulated in a concrete manner. In this current period of deployment, there will be no deployment of missiles in our country. Whether it will be possible to reach an agreement after 1985 -- so that this entire deployment misery can be ended -- I do not know precisely at this moment, but this is what we are striving for, and in that case there will be no need to deploy new missiles in Eastern Europe either."

The participating state secretaries then answer questions on minor topics relevant to their fields, and Medve is asked how long they intend to put up with doctors haggling over the price of an operation when medical treatment is supposed to be free. In his reply, Medve assures listeners that the authorities are aware of the problem and that these cases have to be investigated.

According to a questioner from Kazincbarcika, the standard of supply of goods in border towns is exacerbated by shoppers from foreign countries. He asks whether it is detrimental to Hungary's trade to have these foreign shoppers. According to Andriko, less than 3 percent of goods in Hungary have been purchased by foreign shoppers, and this is a valuable invisible export. Sarlos is then asked if the government is planning to increase the salaries of teachers.

[Sarlos] "I can repeat what has been said in the National Assembly: The government follows with attention and understands the extremely difficult situation of teachers. It intends to make changes in the financial situation of teachers, every time there is an opportunity for this. This also means that the moment our financial means allows this, there will be an increase in the salaries of teachers. I cannot even give a vague answer at the moment as to when and to what extent this will happen."

Another question deals with Hungary's connections with Interpol. Sarlos is then asked whether it is envisaged that several candidates will stand for party positions, the same way as next year's parliamentary and council elections are to be contested.

[Sarlos] "This is not only envisaged, it has also always been possible. Membership has a right at every branch meeting to nominate two or more candidates for the post of secretary or for other posts. The question has been heard for several decades: Are there other proposals or other candidates?"

A questioner asks how it is possible that while the official inflation rate is between 7 and 8 percent, an inflation rate in households of at least twice as much has been observed. Szikszai explains that a number of parameters are taken into consideration when the inflation rate is assessed and this reflects the inflation rate experienced by the whole of society. Individual consumers, however, may purchase goods whose prices have increased at a level above the inflation rate. This may give them the false impression that the true inflation rate is higher than the official rate. Pressed on his personal impression of the inflation rate, Szikszai concedes that because his salary is above average, the inflation rate observed by his household is about 10 percent.

Other topics in this section include the price of poultry, the financial basis of soccer clubs, the reason for shortages in medicines, and the interest rate paid on the down payment for car purchases.

Berecz is asked by a person from Kazincbarcika what he thinks about the disagreements among the countries of the Western world.

[Berecz] "There are two main things uniting West European countries, which are similar to our strivings as well. The first one is that they want to survive. If they wish to survive together with us, then the security of Europe has better prospects than in the last month or so, during which time further missile deployment has taken place. On the other hand, they would want to get in a more advantageous economic situation. We also want this but in a somewhat different way. They have conflicts while they try to defend their economic interests -- first of all between Western Europe and the United States. The U.S. economic and technological superiority keeps Western Europe under huge pressure. The other conflict is between Japan and Western Europe, since Japan also has a technological superiority over Western Europe. Among such contradictions, newer conflicts are emerging within Western Europe while they try to solve the existing ones with the United States and Japan."

[Szabo] "The next question is addressed to Comrade Sarlos: Will there be unemployment? I suppose the questioner has taken as his point of departure the fact that a great many people are saying that a certain amount of unemployment would set things right here."

[Sarlos] "In my view, there is no amount of employment that is anything other than bad. Sooner or later, unemployment has a demoralizing effect on people's moral conduct, attitudes, and relationships in life. We have no intention of introducing unemployment.

"We have only one intention: to introduce and assert work discipline. We require and, let me add, we firmly demand, that everybody in every sphere should work with honesty and decency. This is because work carried out honestly and in a fully utilized labor force makes any anxiety over the danger of unemployment unfounded.

"So we are not planning for unemployment in the future, either. However, it is our intention, and this may not have been said so far today, to ensure that not only good work is rewarded in proportion to the work carried out, but that bad work is also paid proportionately. In other words, those who work less well than in the past do not deserve the wages they received earlier."

Mr Stadinger is asked about the prospect of newlyweds to have their own apartment in Budapest. Councils make efforts to provide them with transitionary accomodation, he says. To have a new apartment is not a question of luck, he adds, but the question of money.

Mr Szabo is asked about the increasing number of robberies. He admits that this crime is on the increase since 1965 and last year the number of robberies was 1,300.

Mr Sarlos is asked why economic reform discussions are unpublished. Is it forbidden?

[Sarlos] "No, it is not. One can read in journals and weeklies a number of articles that describe the progress of our direction system as slow. Others find it too fast, and there are views proposing a completely different system."

[Unidentified reporter] "Comrade Berecz. You have written recently that the country's population cannot be viewed as a mass of albino mice, that is, experimental animals. What do you mean by this?"

[Berecz] "The only area where experiments are impossible is the direction of society and the realm of decisions concerning society people's economy, and so forth. We cannot look at 10.5 million Hungarian citizens as experimental individuals. We just try something, and we may or may not succeed. This is impossible. We must plan all of our measures with a high degree of precision; we must persuade people about the correctness of our decisions and realize them accordingly. We cannot say: Let us just try; it can go this way or that; we can die or we can survive."

[Szabo] "Here is another question addressed to Comrade Sarlos. The value of child care benefit and family supplement is becoming more and more nominal, yet at the same time people are being encouraged to have families. What is the ideal family size at present?"

[Sarlos] "It is difficult to answer that question: After all, for everybody the ideal size equals the number of children they happen to have. Those who have few children should not call for more as a rule and those who do have more children love all of them. It is the state's intention to take on an ever-increasing share of the costs of bringing up children. At present this share of the costs amounts to 25 percent per child. We consider this insufficient, and it is our intention to gradually increase both the family supplement and other child care benefits."

The recording of the forum and the program end immediately following this answer by Sarlos.

EDITORIAL EXPLAINS CC STANCE ON ECONOMIC REFORM

WA021715 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 21 Apr 84 p 5

[Unsigned article entitled: "The Party Shows the Way"]

[Text] This week, the Central Committee convened a session which had been anticipated with great interest. After extensive preparation, including debate at a number of forums and based on the results of scientific research as well as accumulated experience, the Central Committee took a position on the further development of our economic guidance system. In doing this the Central Committee satisfied the resolution of the 12th congress which stated: "We are developing our proven system of economic guidance, planning, regulation, the institutions of economic management and organization of the economic units."

Thus the party, as so often in the past, weighing the results of building work and the requirements for developing, has shown the way through its stance, pointing out what we must do to exploit our resources more efficiently, release new creative energy, and to arrive at the goals of our economic policy. Development of economic guidance is not a goal in itself but a means through which our goals can be realized better, a way of solving the tasks of socialist building.

As early as 1966 the party decided on a comprehensive reform of the economic mechanism. The reform, introduced in 1968, switched to a system of guidance based on economic methods. Time has proved the correctness of the chosen path. The reform strengthened the socialist plan economy through use of indirect economic regulators and by systematically linking central planning to the commodity and financial relations which exist objectively in socialism. All this did not lead to spontaneity but improved adaptability and does not mean a rejection of our socialist principles; on the contrary: through recognizing our real interests and permitting them to prevail, it made way for stronger collective thinking and broader council and plant democracy. The fact that our economy could survive the vicissitudes of the past years -- despite occasional jolts and faltering -- could offset losses, and reestablish a balance is an integral part of our system of economic guidance.

At the same time, need for revision of the guidance system became more obvious and urgent. We now see many things more clearly than when we adopted the reform, more clearly than at the time of the 1973 price explosion or in 1978 when the December meeting of the Central Committee set the economy on a new course of growth. However, measures adopted to offset deteriorating terms of trade, which did indeed achieve this were, at the same time, contrary to the spirit of our guidance system. It has become increasingly apparent that if we wish to stimulate economic growth again and lay foundations for raising the standard of living, a critical reexamination and development of the entire system would brook no delay.

Our fundamental economic goals can be achieved only through greater efficiency, more rapid change of the economic structure, goods of better quality, and removal of all obstacles to the achievement of these goals. Changes are needed which will strengthen economic and political stability and stimulate the entire economy towards more rapid progress.

The Central Committee has provided a policy for a series of complex measures which are to be gradually implemented. The policy calls for coordinated improvement in planning, economic regulation and in the institutional and organization system. At the same time, because of the need for more experience in certain areas, the further elaboration of certain measures and the time required for their introduction, not all changes will be made simultaneously. A major step in the direction decided upon will be taken in 1985. However, work will continue during the Seventh 5-Year Plan.

With greater decentralization and enterprise independence, the role of the plan in aiding interenterprise relations will grow. The goal is to have planning deal better with income generation, regulation of the adaptability of the economy; it should both reveal and be the primary arbiter over varying interests.

The chief purpose of economic regulators is to establish uniform interests and more powerful economic duress. They should permit no exemptions for failure to improve performance; they should enable enterprises to expand in accordance to their achievements, and enterprise and personal incomes to grow on this basis.

To this end, those effects of the current regulators which distort real value and curtail performance must be eliminated; more leeway must be permitted for controlled market competition. For this same reason, changes which will enhance the orientation capability of the price system and increase productivity incentives in the wage system must be initiated. Average wage regulation must gradually be discontinued in all areas where economic competition and price and cost sensitivity are prevented by wage outlays disproportionate to performance.

Enterprise rights over use of income will be expanded in order to overcome the absurd situation where so-called "hard" and "soft" forints have existed, and it has been easier to finance wage outlays by classifying them as expenses than by paying them from the actual wage fund. To promote a more rational use of resources, it will be necessary to increase budgetary payments for wages. This should lead to a greater thrift with manpower and cover for budget outlays for social security purposes. The proposed changes will promote enterprise interest in profits and increase their independence in using the profits left with them.

Income regulations should not change profit ratios; those involved in business should receive a larger share of the results of good performance than in the past. Better management of resources calls for smoother flow and reform of the banking system. Most of the legal forms for this exist already. These forms must now be given economic significance through creation of interestedness. As the first step in restructuring the banking system, the organization of the National Bank must be modernized by separating the currency issuing function from the credit-granting organization.

The most striking change as perceived by the public will be in the organization of enterprise business. The new forms proposed will not only increase enterprise independence but will permit more substantive participation by the worker collective in management and enhance workers' awareness of public ownership. Enterprises operating under management directed by an enterprise council and an elected leadership will assume from the ministries disposal of property and employment rights. This will enable them to oversee the legalities of the industrial branch more effectively. The makeup of the enterprise councils, their new rights, will not affect the socialist nature of property relations. Property will continue to be state property. However, part of the right of disposal over property and the rights of employment will be assumed by the new enterprise organs.

The success of the new guidance system depends on popular acceptance and support which must be marshalled in the coming months. People must be made to realize that they will prosper in accordance with their performance. This should help them overcome certain short-term negative effects due to the fact that the hoped for benefits cannot be realized at once. We must count on some profound prejudices. These includes attitudes towards pay differentiation according to performance to which all agree in principle rather than fact. Everyone also believes that enterprises should hire only as necessary, but reductions in manpower remains unpopular. The economy will continue to guarantee full employment. However, efficient employment is the job of the enterprise and required manpower reductions may become more frequent in the future.

A price system based on real value, which is our future aim, is also controversial. It must be made clear that price increases are not due to the reform. On the contrary, we are trying to combat inflation and establish conditions which will allow a higher standard of living. A compromise must be reached between a sensible economy and the load-bearing capacity of society.

It has already been noted that greater enterprise independence and permitting market conditions to play a greater part in a planned economy entails certain risks. In the interest of development, we deliberately accept these risks now. We will use all legal means to curtail consequent unfavorable phenomena that may arise in some areas. But we will try to prevent supression or discouragement of the spirit of enterpreneurship. Just as the party takes the lead in the development of economic guidance, it is the function of the party to make it acceptable, to supervise implementation and to mobilize the undertaking of new and greater tasks. The party will not withdraw from the economy as may have been assumed from positions taken in previous debates. The party will stand at the helm of development of the economic guidance system, and its leading role in solving economic problems will be greater. Party organs may not interfere in operational economic leadership; they may not substitute for state and business organizations. In the economic guidance activity, party means and methods of political work will come still further to the fore. These will include mobilization, persuasion, strengthening mass realizations, revealing and reconciling interests as well as improving cadre policy and control work.

Much remains to be done. The government organs must work out the elements and extent of changes in the regulatory system. Regulations concerning the new enterprise organizations must be written into law. Although some changes will go into effect in 1985, no immediate perceptible improvement should be expected. Although the Central Committee was fully aware of the present situation and its braking effects on our measures -- regardless of our desires -- nevertheless it decided that only progress and bold new steps could prevent economic stagnation or regression. This is the only way of laying a foundation for the dynamism of socialist building. The Central Committee published its position in the conviction that further development of economic guidance is a decisive link in this today.

BRIEFS

RADIO PROTOCOL WITH SFRY -- A protocol between Skopje radio, Vojvodina radio, and Hungarian radio was signed this morning in Budapest. Liberation days will be celebrated in the respective radios, workers and programs will be exchanged, and in the case of Vojvodina and Hungarian radio, bilingual programs will be transmitted. [Summary] [Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 26 Apr 84 LD]

SFRY CUSTOMS AGREEMENT -- Budapest, April 26 (MTI) -- A Hungarian-Yugoslav customs agreement was signed by Milan Milanko, deputy chairman of the Customs Directorate of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, and Gyorgy Balogh, deputy commander of the Hungarian Customs and Excise, at Miskoloc-Tapolca, Thursday. It was stated that in 1983 less people violated customs and financial regulations, but the value concerned has increased. Under the 1984 agreement common customs control will be introduced in personal and freight traffic on the Danube. The protocol of the agreement includes the Hungarian proposal that common control should be extended on all countries interested in navigating on that river. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1730 GMT 26 Apr LD]

NEW DEPUTY MINISTERS NAMED -- Budapest, April 28 (MTI) -- The Hungarian Council of Ministers has appointed Dr Gabor Nagy to the post of deputy foreign minister with effect from May 1. The Council of Ministers has appointed Dr Laszlo Kun to the post of deputy minister of justice with effect from May 1. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1721 GMT 28 Apr 84 LD]

PRC INDEPENDENCE STRESSED DURING REAGAN VISIT

AU021226 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 30 Apr 84 p 6

[Tadeusz Bardzo commentary: "Expectations and Results"]

[Text] Most of the expectations concerning Ronald Reagan's visit to China were formed many weeks, and even months, before he was greeted in Beijing's Tiananment Square to start his official 6-day visit. The Americans have been wanting to show that, despite the recent fluctuations and misunderstandings in bilateral relations, they are determined to raise mutual contacts to a higher level. The White House has also been counting on propaganda advantages to be gained by the visit because of the election year in the United States.

The Chinese, for their part, are still regarding the American stance toward the Taiwan issue as wrong, and have been closing their eyes to the misunderstandings surrounding this issue for a long time. Priority is being given in Beijing today to the question of modernizing the economy, hence the PRC's huge need for modern technology, which it wishes to receive from the United States, among other places.

These rather general and yet extremely important aims of Reagan's trip to China were fulfilled practically on the day the visit started. Entire teams of specialists have been carefully working on concrete agreements, although no agreement on investments has been signed yet. The President and the Chinese leaders share the honor of having initiated them.

If the economic aspects of Reagan's visit concerning closer trade have not caused the Americans serious problems, then such problems have appeared in the political sphere. Following the example of his predecessors, Ronald Reagan has once again attempted to look at American-Chinese relations in the light of the strategic triangle, United States-USSR-China. However, the Chinese have made it clear to the American President that they see these matters differently.

Today Beijing is saying that the development of relations with the United States should have no negative influence on Sino-Soviet contacts. Taking advantage of the U.S. President's visit, the Chinese have once again underlined the independence of their politics.

PRC SEPARATES FOREIGN POLICY, BILATERAL TIES

AU301250 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 26 Apr 84 p 6

[Zygmunt Slomkowski commentary: "Which Way?"]

[Text] Since the beginning of this year, the prime ministers of Japan and Australia and the U.S. secretary of the treasury have visited China, as well as others. The PRC president has paid official visits to Nepal, Pakistan, Turkey, and Jordan; the premier has visited the United States; and the foreign minister has visited Burma, Malaysia, Austria, Romania, Yugoslavia, and France. A PRC parliamentary delegation has visited Latin American countries. Right now, the U.S. President is commencing his Chinese trip which was announced long ago. A further round of talks at deputy minister level ended recently, and at the same time a visit to the PRC by USSR Deputy Premier I. Arkhipov was announced for May.

Although the above list covers a relatively short period of time, it does present quite an accurate picture of current PRC foreign policy. Regardless of the extent, nature, and content of Chinese relations with individual countries, these relations are being generally extended and intensified in various spheres.

Nevertheless, Chinese interest in the world is concentrated to a considerable extent on the economic, financial, and scientific-technological fields. There is a visible aim toward maximum use of international cooperation in order to implement the widely-conceived program of modernizing the country, which is also to be done with the aide of foreign capital, for which favorable conditions are being created. This openness toward the world, therefore, stems directly from long-term domestic needs. That is why the trends that have been taking shape in foreign policy over the past few years are unsoubtedly of a permanent nature. This is indirectly confirmed by other undertakings, such as making more places in the country accessible to foreigners, supporting unofficial visits, increasing participation in international sports and culture, being ready to host the Olympics in the year 2000, and joining of various international organizations.

Official PRC foreign policy declares a nonalignment with any political or military bloc or group of states whatsoever. Even the slogans of strong ties between the PRC and the Third World which were voiced until recently have lost their tone. In some undertakings there is a visible attempt to stabilize relations in order to avoid the impression that some states or groups of states are receiving priviledged treatment. Generally, however, practice departs from these principles.

The barometer of relations with capitalist countries, including the United States and Japan, is clearly showing signs of high pressure, but there is still a long way to go, as well as showing cooperation with most of the socialist countries, including the USSR. The situation that has emerged has been noted with serious attention and satisfaction in Western capitals, where it is often said in too undiplomatic terms and too directly that the more restricted China's relations with the USSR are, the more valuable relations with China are. This applies especially to the United States.

In developing relations with the USSR, Beijing has imposed an artificial obstacle with its attempts to meddle in USSR relations with some other states (Vietnam, Kampuchea, Mongolia, and Afghanistan). This is unacceptable in foreign relations. It is all the more unjustifiable because Beijing does not impose obstacles of this kind on other capitals. What is more, the developing relations with the United States and the spreading Chinese-American dialogue are not encumbered by Washington's anti-Chinese stance on Taiwan, in other words on an exceedingly important issue which concerns the territorial integrity and sovereignty of the PRC.

Nevertheless, there is a clear trend in Chinese practical policy to draw a dividing line between foreign policy and bilateral working relations. This is most clearly visible along the Beijing-Moscow line. A 60 percent trade increase between the PRC and the USSR is envisaged this year, and Deputy Premier Arkhipov's planned visit is expected to give new impulses to economic cooperation. This visit is outside the realm of politics, but even so it raises the importance of official international contacts which have been restricted to deputy minister level for years. These facts are very significant against the background of the situation which has taken shape since the sixties, because after all we are speaking of relations between the two great neighbors, the nature of which must effect the chain of events and climate not only in eastern Asia.

Chinese policy is developing along similar lines concerning relations with other socialist countries, which has brought mutual advantages. The Chinese economic delegation which has just ended its visit to Poland is visiting five European socialist countries. One can hope that the new forms of economic cooperation which have been discussed will consolidate the already favorable prospects that have been shaped.

While concentrating on bilateral relations, the PRC does not remain passive toward key problems of the world today. However, an analysis of certain stances shows that these stances possess a specific nature, for example they display a judge-like attitude of pronouncing authoritative sentences in general terms.

At the same time, these stances are governed by a doctrine that emerged during the "cultural revolution," doctrine that sees the dangers facing the world today as being rooted in two superpowers, which are treated on the same level.

As a result, Beijing places itself at a distance from the mainstream of efforts to guarantee a future for the world. Although Beijing is putting forward its own general demands, including on the question of disarmament, it also displays a lack of confidence in any concrete talks and wishes to undermine the wide program of disarmament and reduction in international tension that the USSR has put forward. Finally, Beijing's demands are exclusively limited to the superpowers, avoiding such groups of states or regions as NATO which are a force in themselves and whose military potential and political activity are an important factor in the shaping of dangerous development trends in the world.

The internal lack of cohesion in Beijing's stance, which on the one hand announces peaceful slogans, and on the other hand avoids the real causes of the arms race and international tension and minimalizes the preventive measures that have been taken has clearly manifested itself in the rejection of the Soviet proposal to commence USSR-U.S.-PRC talks on nuclear arms reductions in Asia. A similar inconsistency (limited to armaments) has also made itself plain in the PRC's acceptance of Japan's militarization and of the strengthening of American military potential in the Far East.

This last fact, toward which after all China should not be indifferent, since it has been a victim of both Japanese and American aggression in the past, reflects a tendency by the Chinese mass media, and not only by Chinese mass media, to accept the Western anti-Soviet arsenal and to take advantage of the actions of the USSR's opponents and their allies, especially as far as regions adjoining China are concerned.

Official Chinese views on some European issues are causing concern, for example China's support for the program of unifying Germany which has arisen out of revisionist and revanchist thoughts. Similar feeling may be caused by the Chinese views surrounding East-West problems in Europe, because Beijing commentaries have expressed concern over the future of contacts between West Europe and the United States and at the same time indisposition toward a constructive rapprochement between both parts of Europe.

When monitoring PRC foreign policy, one cannot miss out on its ingredients, which do not encourage a solution to the difficult problems of today. Because of its size, population, economic and military potential, and role in the Far East, China is a permanent member of the Security Council. The PRC's place and role in our world and its increasing importance must arouse interest in China's stance toward the outside world, especially on issues concerning peace and the security of nations.

POPE DISCUSSES ECONOMIC SANCTIONS WITH REAGAN

LD030825 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0500 GMT 3 May 84

[Correspondent report from Washington by Maksymilian Berezowski]

[Excerpts] On the way back from China, President Reagan stopped off in Fairbanks, Alaska, where he had a meeting with John Paul II, who was on his way to the Far East and the islands of the Pacific. Arms limitation issues and East-West relations were discussed. This included Polish matters. According to as yet incomplete reports, there was talks in Fairbanks about lifting certain American restrictions on Poland. This subject is said to have been raised by the pope.

REPLY TO UN NOTE ON WORLD ECONOMIC RELATIONS

LD022132 Warsaw PAP in English 2027 GMT 2 May 84

[Text] Warsaw 2 May -- On April 17th, Peoples' Poland's permanent representative at the United Nations in New York, Ambassador Wlodzimierz Natorf, delivered the reply of Polish Government to the U.N. secretary general's note connected with the resolution on confidence building in international economic relations, which was adopted last December by the General Assembly on a Polish motion.

At the outset, the reply lists the topical threats for the development of world economic relations that had induced Poland to come out with the initiative in favour of international efforts for building confidence in the sphere of economy.

They are: proliferation of protectionist practices, mostly of discriminatory character and often politically motivated, growing uncertainty in economic exchange between states, hurdles created on the road to restructuring the international economic relations in accordance to the postulates of the new international economic order, harmful political tensions, and resorting to the use of the economic weapon, which undermines the economic security of nations.

These threats underline ever more acutely the key dilemma of external policy including economic one, namely that of the option between cooperation and confrontation. Rejecting the latter as contradictory to the traditional, pro-detente current in Polish foreign policy and the U.N. goals, we come out in favour of cooperation, provided that it is not disturbed by political or other restrictions and is based on universal respecting of the equal-rights principles, mutual benefits, and non-interference in internal affairs. The realization of this assumption depends on building confidence in economic relations among countries.

The building of this confidence with the help of definite, internationally agreed measures would make it possible to strengthen security of the economic cooperation with abroad and to reduce the level of uncertainty in this cooperation. The thing primarily is in mechanisms of its protection against harmful influence of political tensions and against their penetrating into economic relations. Confidence-building measures would play a role of a semi-conductor of sorts allowing only positive political incentives to influence this cooperation, counterbalance autarkical tendencies and be favourable to undisturbed functioning of economic exchange among states.

Moves in favour of developing the idea of confidence-building, with the active participation of the U.N., could be taken in the international arena in the following order:

-- Working out guidelines for actions in international economic relations, including an open catalogue of confidence-building measures which are to be chosen by states and approved by them on the principles of consensus. For instance, the catalogue might include preventive measures such as refraining by governments from making politically meaningful moves which destabilize exchange with abroad and promotion measures such as facilitation of concrete international production and research-development ventures and special treatment of countries having payment difficulties, among other things, by means of increasing imports from these states.

-- An analysis of methods of introducing confidence-building measures into economic practice, at first on the experimental basis.

-- Working out assumptions of the security system of international cooperation as an integral part of efforts in favour of establishing new international economic order, including -- in future -- giving up the use of economic pressure.

-- Setting up an international mechanism, either advisory or a conciliation one, to settle economic disputes for political reasons.

-- Suplementing the existing system of food security with guarantees in the sphere of food assistance and food trade which are to include the states' commitment not to use food deliveries for political goals.

In conclusion the reply of the Polish Government to the U.N. note emphasized advantages which can be gained by the international community from the introduction of effective confidence measures into economic relations, both in economic and political fields. Poland sets serious hopes on the incorporation of its initiative which started with the resolution of the General Assembly, including a favourable inter-government dialogue on the issue that has started in the U.N.

The stand of Poland and other socialist states in this dialogue is summarized in the Prague declaration of the Advisory Political Committee of States -- parties to the Warsaw Treaty in which they came out in favour of "comprehensive development of business-like cooperation in trade, industry, agriculture, science and technology with no discrimination and through confidence-building measures in economic relations."

GENERAL CIASTON INTERVIEWED ON MAY DAY SECURITY

AU011038 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 28/29 Apr 84 pp 1, 4

[Interview given by General of Division Wladyslaw Ciaston, vice minister of internal affairs and head of the Security Service, to PAP correspondent Jan Rozdzynski: "The Adversary Will Not Succeed in Realizing His plans"; date and place not given]

[Excerpt] Rozdzynski: We are talking a few days before May Day, the celebrations of which in connection with the 40th anniversary of People's Poland will be an important political event. The sociopolitical atmosphere and the course and mood of May Day celebrations will influence the domestic situation for some time to come. The domestic and external adversaries are certainly aware of that and will try to profit from it. Do you know anything about their plans to disturb May Day celebrations?

Ciaston: Ideas for provocative actions on May Day have been crystallizing for several weeks. Wherever the remnants of the "underground" have retained any shred of realism and objectivity and are therefore unwilling to clash with the authorities, stress is being laid on propaganda activities in order to encourage a boycott of official celebrations. The boycott propaganda is using various arguments connected with economic difficulties, the shortage of consumer goods, and fears that living standards may slump. However, the more aggressive and blind representatives of the so-called underground prefer two other concepts, which have been publicized by the Western radio stations: Organizing "counterdemonstrations" or participating in the official parades, but carrying unofficial slogans and emblems.

For example, in Warsaw some "knights of democracy" and of "peaceful struggle" want to organize illegal gatherings and demonstrations in the Old City, hoping that they may provoke excesses, disturb public order, and thus invite the intervention of the order-keeping forces. There are also those whose hatred moves them to engage in activities that might even cause loss of life. They need that to create more tension and excitement.

The purpose of the concept that provides for participating in the official parades is to disturb these parades and, secondarily, to create the impression that there is massive support for the underground initiatives. The people behind that concept also believe that they will be safe and undetected if they mix with the crowd in the official May Day parades and demonstrations.

[Rozdzynski: Selecting May Day as an occasion for political provocations is nothing to wonder about, because when the festive masses are in the streets it is easy for skillful provocateurs to create serious disorders, which is what the enemies of the state and system no doubt want. However, how has the adversary who intends to join the official parades justified his departure from the concept of boycotting and contemptuously ignoring labor day, which he has always defined as a "regime" holiday?

Ciaston: That adversary is trying to "attach" himself to May Day as a day of struggle, because it was a day of struggle in Poland during the many years of social and national oppression. May Day is still a day of struggle wherever in the world people continue to fight against imperialism and the right-wing terrorism practiced in the name of large-scale capital, and to protest against unemployment, exploitation, and war preparations. However, under the conditions of the socialist state, May Day is an opportunity to honor the toil of all the working people. The idea of May Day expresses one of the basic principles of socialist social order -- the idea of respect for work and the dignity of work. That is why the antisocialist opposition's desire to resuscitate the idea of struggle under the present sociopolitical conditions is an expedient and conscious abuse of and an offense against historical and political truth and common honesty. That desire is a baseless attempt to embezzle the moral capital made up of years and years of sacrifices, hardships, and struggle against capitalism for the social liberation of the workers class. Today one of the illegal brochures circulated in Wroclaw has cynically stated:

"Let us gather together with PZPR members in the official places designated this year for city districts and plants. Let us march together, but let us carry our own slogans and demands. Perhaps "they will join us."

The cynicism of that appeal is that those irreconcilable opponents, troublemakers, and sponsors of boycotts and street unrest feel themselves compelled to join the traditional parades and sow disorder, while remaining anonymous in the parading masses.

That concept of reckless activity was devised by the adversary as a result of last year's official demonstrations, meetings, andother functions, which were attended by the masses of the working people.

Rozdzynski: What then is the adversary counting on? Why has he decided to take such a course of action?

Ciaston: The workers class is strongly attached to its festival on 1 May, and that is why last year's appeals to boycott it ended in a complete fiasco. There is no doubt that the adversary needs a spectacular and noisy success as soon as possible in order to paper over his feeble position and primarily to demonstrate his keenness and usefulness for his Western sponsors and protectors.

He also regards the first days of May as a special opportunity to create disorder and to aggravate the domestic situation prior to the elections to the people's councils. The first days of May could become for him typical "preelection maneuvers," a test for his mobilizing abilities, and a demonstration of his presence and vitality. We should also bear in mind that orders from the West are a very crucial element of those dangerous and provocative plans for counterdemonstrations and attempts to disrupt official parades.

Some more articulated Polish "action" would now be very useful in this tense and dangerous international situation, under the conditions of the mad arms race that is being intensified by the Washington administration and after a longer period of "drought." The propaganda sauce with which the NATO governments are trying to treat our people when discussing Pershing and cruise missiles clearly lacks a Polish seasoning. That is why they need further unrest in Poland to serve the global interests of U.S. imperialism and the NATO cold war circles.

Rozdzynski: What is the Ministry of Internal Affairs and the Security Service, of which you are in charge, doing to ensure peace, order, and safety for the May Day parades and to prevent any threats to our country's domestic security?

Ciaston: First of all, we continue to get complete current information about the adversary's plans and initiatives. We continue to unmask the persons who try to organize illegal actions in various communities and plants. Reducing the chances of success of such actions and completely eradicating opportunities for them is our basic duty. We want to cut down the provocateurs' opportunities for political influence on more extensive groups of people and to prevent people from committing themselves to the intrigues spun out by these provocateurs.

I would once again stress that as a ministry we are not interested in increasing repressive measures and applying severe administrative or penal sanctions. We are doing everything we can to avoid solutions that call for the use of force. The experience of the past few years has demonstrated that in many cases we have been able to make responsible decisions while reducing to the necessary minimum the legal powers we have with regard to the use of force. We have taken resolute, energetic, and effective action only if the objective situation called for it. We have taken such action for the sake of the overriding national interest of the state. We will consistently adhere to that principle.

We have already taken organizational measures to create the necessary system of protection for peace and order on May Day. We have drawn up plans to prevent and, if necessary, to cut off any attempts to disturb the political atmosphere of May Day. We are prepared to fulfill our legal duties and the tasks posed for us by the party and government leadership. I have no doubt that the functionaries and employees of the Ministry of Internal Affairs will, as ever, demonstrate an irreproachable, official, and occupational attitude, discipline, and dedication.

The adversary will not be able to implement his plans. I hope that his agitation will fall on deaf ears. We will launch extensive activities to warn the people against committing themselves to negative political initiatives. Those who in their safe lairs are planning to send people, especially young people, into the streets and to induce them to organize counterdemonstrations and other excesses have written in that aforementioned brochure:

"A year ago we marked May Day by organizing separate parades, which were disrupted by the motorized militia.... Perhaps if we march together we will avoid getting clubbed and gassed."

The thing is that the authors of that article are counting on excesses and hope that intervention by the order-keeping forces will be necessary. Such hopes are hardly realistic.

At the same time, I can assert that those who try to create and support political provocations will be identified and severely punished as they were in May of last year. They will also bear full responsibility for all the results of their provocations.

POLITBURO DISMISSES IMPORTANCE OF 1 MAY PROTESTS

LD021635 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 2 May 84

[Text] The PZPR Central Committee Politburo has assessed the course of the May Day celebrations. It was stated that in accordance with the working class tradition, the working people marked their holiday in a solemn and dignified manner, taking part in rallies. The fact that the working class, peasants, intelligentsia, trade unionists, party members, nonparty members, and young people featured so prominently in the demonstrations is to be regarded as an expression of support for the policy of socialist renewal, consistently pursued by the party and by its allies.

It was emphasized that the demonstrations confirmed the fact that there is a will to consolidate the achievements of socialist Poland, the real accomplishments of the working people at a time when the people's fatherland is celebrating its 40th anniversary.

The Politburo stated that the particularly en masse and universal participation of the public, their seriousness and responsibility, amount to a decisive rebuff to the adventurist endeavors of the antisocialist forces to boycott the celebrations. Several incidental attempts to disturb the peace are of no consequence as far as the great political import of the course of the working people's holiday is concerned.

The Politburo expressed its thanks to all the participants in the May Day parades, to the organizers of parades, rallies, and fairs.

REUTER 'LIES' IN REPORT ON MAY DAY CELEBRATIONS

LD022011 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1800 GMT 2 May 84

[Excerpts] Good evening, ladies and gentlemen, and welcome. We are now broadcasting a program entitled: "The Freedom To Tell Untruths."

[Word indistinct] correspondents are sending lies from Warsaw. Our state leaders are accused of treacherous assassination, of torturing people, of terrorism, and also of supporting terrorism abroad. These lies go unpunished. One can ask (?the accusers) where they get these fabrications, these sometimes completely improbable fantasies.

The correspondents cite their secret sources and refuse to reveal them. The REUTER agency, reporting from Poland on May Day, said that the May Day parade lasted only 2 hours. REUTER stated that Polish television showed the same pictures again and again, making the Polish society believe that a live transmission was in progress and that the parade was still moving along the capital's streets.

More than 220,000 people took part in the May Day parade in Warsaw. It lasted more than 5 hours. Polish television stopped its transmission before the parade ended, REUTER has a bureau in Warsaw. If the agency hadn't wanted to lie, all it had to do was look at the streets. REUTER has caused serious offenses to the inhabitants of Warsaw who took part in droves for many hours in the May Day manifestations. REUTER's deliberate nonsense has defamed Polish television and accused us of falsification.

Today a representative of REUTER was invited to the Government Press Bureau so that he could be informed about the course of the May Day celebrations in Warsaw, and also be told that REUTER lied by presenting May Day in Poland as a great street festival of the opponents of our system of government.

REUTER invited a 10-thousand-strong countermanifestation by Solidarity in Szczecin, allegedly dispersed by the militia's batons. REUTER lied, painting May Day in Poland as one great mass clash with the militia, in clouds of tear gas. This untruth went out to the whole world. Polish television, defamed by REUTER before the whole world, accused of falsification and of deceiving the public, made a request to the Government Press Bureau for the right to install cameras and microphones during the conversation with the Warsaw representative of the REUTER agency.

The Warsaw representative of REUTER refused to explain to Polish television viewers why he reported lies, their source, or what political purpose there was in slandering Poland. We have only broadcast those excerpts of the interview which contain refusals to explain the anatomy of the lies.

The REUTER agency failed to deny that it had released untruths. It eagerly agreed to correct its concoctions and distortions. The REUTER agency has an enormous worldwide audience. Hence, the incorrect REUTER dispatch about the course of the working people's holiday in Poland was broadcast by most television stations of the world, and by most radio stations and newspapers on all continents. Hence it served to portray the reality in Poland in a distorted light to hundreds of millions of people. We already know from experience that almost no one bothers to put our agency corrections. This falsehood has great political effects; subsequent corrections are merely a scrap of paper, to be used by the agency to show the Polish authorities that it has done nothing wrong. This is one of the tricks of the so-called free press, one of the ways to use untruths with impunity and freely to incite Western public opinion against Poland.

JARUZELSKI MEETS ACADEMY OF SCIENCES LEADERSHIP

LD282241 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1200 GMT 28 Apr 84

[Text] Factors that determine the development of science and the conditions necessary for its greater influence on the country's economic and social progress are the subjects of a meeting at the Staszic Palace in Warsaw between the leadership of the Polish Academy of Sciences and Wojciech Jaruzelski and the representatives of the highest party and state authorities that accompanied him. Opening the discussion, Professor Jan Karol Kostrzewski, president of the Polish Academy of Sciences, said: We are fully aware of the responsibility before the society and the state that rests with the workers in science.

Addresses Leadership

AU021219 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 30 Apr 84 p 2

[Report on speech given by Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski at a meeting with the leadership of the Polish Academy of Sciences in Warsaw on 27 April]

[Text] Taking the floor, General Jaruzelski stressed the great creative contribution by science to the overall outcome of the 40 years of People's Poland. The party, in tune with the resolutions by the 9th PUWP Congress, considers this significant role played by science, he said. We all must look at scinece from the angle of its effectiveness -- what it brings, what it gives, what is the extent, due to its contribution, of the country's getting richer, and the peoples' getting wiser. Its significance is particularly conspicuous in most difficult, crucial periods, when scientific solutions become a need of the highest priority. This was so years ago, when our country was being rebult; it is so now that we experience gross socioeconomic difficulties.

They confront our generation, and among others people of science, with tasks of historic significance. If we unite and mobilize all efforts, if we make use of reserves which are still huge in many fields -- it will prove possible for us to overcome the crisis much quicker, to make another important step in the process of Poland's socioeconomic progress, to strengthen our place in the socialist community, and to restore Poalnd's position in Europe and in the world, said Wojciech Jaruzelski.

On the other hand, though, if we fail to take up these tasks, if the signs of passiveness and poses of martyrs continue to prevail in some circles of society, along side insufficient participation by science in extricating the country from the crisis, this could cause a degradation that we may find difficult to make up for.

Thus, it is necessary to make the education in history, law, and economy more deep and widespread, since numerous myths divorced from reality and historical truth, poor knowledge of principles of socialist law abidingness, and insufficient knowledge of economic principles continue to linger in some peoples' minds. This also gives important tasks for social sciences.

Speaking of the economic reform, the premier described it as a fact which entered virtually all fields of socioeconomic life. It had been prepared with broad participation of people of science, with their scientific abilities.

While implementing the reform, we are gathering experience and getting to know better the efficiency and inefficienty of some of its mechanisms. This enables us to make corrections which are required and will continue to be required. This is also what we expect of the men of science and of the Academy of Sciences.

Referring to the issue of insufficient absorptiveness and poor application of the results of research in practice, the prime minister pointed to the great significance of innovations and technological progress. We want those two poles -- science and industry -- to come closer together. The evil lies either in mechanisms which we jointly create, or in peoples' mentality, which we also jointly shape. Of course, in this respect there is a need for the state and the government to play an appropriate role. We will strengthen it. However, administrative moves alone are absolutely insufficient. We must create natural conditions contributing to these processes. Thus, we expect science to also help in this matter, stressed Wojciech Jaruzelski.

For understandable reasons, the academy focuses its activities on basic research. Basic sciences are the foundations for building practical solutions. At present, with funds at our disposal being limited, e.g. for buying licences, the use of national sources of scientific and technological progress is a matter of "to be or not to be." In this context, we must pay particular attention to economies in raw and intermediate materials consumption, to see to better organization of work, to making better use of manpower, and finally, to an ever more effective shaping of economic mechanisms.

Also, one cannot forget about those fields of science whose development will determine our place in the world, including, among others, microelectronics, bioengineering, robotics, genetic engineering etc. It is necessary within our possibilities to try not to lose contact with world science in these fields, to introduce in Poland without delay all the best and most up to date solutions.

We understand well your concern for the conditions in which science is functioning, for the decline in the share of outlays for science in the national income, for shortages of scientific equipment and publications.

These are problems which we intend to solve, or rather continue solving, in step with possibilities we will have. We must attain a tangible increase in outlays for science in the coming years, and first of all in the five-year period of 1986-1990.

There are also reserves here, the prime minister pointed out. This applies as well to the Academy of Sciences and its institutes. Sometimes the funds allocated to them are used uneconomically, the existing material base is used not fully effectively, the discipline of the research process leaves much to be desired. It is also necessary to reorient the directions of foreign scientific cooperation to socialist countries to a decidely greater extent than has been thus far.

All the issues raised here will be included in appropriate time tables which will define their implementation by the bodies of government and of the academy.

The prime minister agreed with the opinions voiced in the discussion on the need for perfecting the system of management of scientific research, including those conducted in basic sciences, such as perfecting the application of innovations and technological progress. He announced that the government would take concrete action in this matter.

An important issue, said General Jaruzelski, which requires further discussion is the question of an optimum place to be found for scientific institutes subordinated to industrial and other ministries and increasing their efficiency.

The prime minister proposed that meetings similar to the present one are held annually between the leaderships of the party and the government and that of the science academy.

He underscored that advising, expertise, and consultations were now a permanent part of decisionmaking processes and were used genuinely in the work of the government. This course will be consolidated and perfected. He also proposed that the Polish Academy of Sciences take up regular lectures for the political and state leadership. Representatives of the academy, the leading experts in their fields, would provide information, prognoses, and proposals concerning individual fields of science; those are most important from the point of view of the present and the future. This would apply both to humanities and social sciences and to biological, technical, and other sciences.

In conclusion, the prime minister cordially thanked the academy for the invitation, for many interesting remarks and proposals, and for the work performed by Polish scholars.

JABLONSKI SEJM REPORT ON PEOPLE'S COUNCILS

LD271019 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1207 GMT 26 Apr 84

["Excerpts" from report by State Council Chairman Henryk Jablonski at 26 April Sejm session in Warsaw -- recorded]

[Text] Citizen Speaker, may it please the house: The completion on 23 March of the term of office of the representative bodies of the local authorities, the date of the elections, which is now near, and the coming into force of new legal regulations contained in the law on the system of people's councils and local self-management, adopted last year -- these are determinants marking the beginning of a higher stage of democratic transformations, one of the most important ones, because it is universal and extends to all citizens and areas of life in our society.

Thus, this is a time of reflection on the road covered thus far, a time to look into the future we are building today. We are conscious that the idea of social justice must provide the direction for all political and economic transformations in the state. It cannot be implemented in full in practice, in life, without recognition that the working masses of the nation are not the object but the subject of the historical process, conscious and active creators of their fate. There is a simple conclusion to be drawn from this. Democracy is the natural form of the structure of the authorities, ruling and managing in the socialist system. This follows from its very essence. This also means that true people's rule [ludowladztwo] cannot just be expressed by society having the right to elect the ones it considers best from among the candidates set before it every couple of years. It is also a matter of society being able to control them, to recall them should they let society down, so it can take part in the various forms of self-management, in the wielding of authority at its various levels, in as wide a field in the life of the nation as possible. That is why socialist democracy is also called participation democracy -- participation in the running of the work enterprise, in the local cooperative, in professional self-management, and so on. These are the ideas that underlay a series of bills adopted by the esteemed house in recent years. An assessment of the work of the councils in the early eighties must consider first and foremost their participation in the socialist renewal of political life in Poland, and the general conditions within which this participation takes place.

As early as the Sixth Plenum of the PZPR Central Committee in 1980, the excessive centralization of administration and the concomitant restriction of the sphere of competence of the councils and their defective action were criticized. In the wake of this, the increasingly full crystallization of the principles of renewal gradually influenced the favorable changes in the central authorities' attitude toward the people's councils and their own work. These positive tendencies were crowned by the resolutions of the Ninth PZPR Congress and then by their implementation in actuality through the efforts of the party, the allied parties, and the unaffiliated social activists who were able to perceive the great opportunity for the nation and the state inherent in the return to the fundamental principles of socialist construction.

This met with the proper response from the overwhelming majority of people's councils, councillors, and the great mass of their coworkers participating in the commissions. Testimony to this could be found, for instance, in the discussions that took place in the plenary sessions of the people's councils at the end of 1980 and the beginning of 1981, on the need for a change in the style of work, for a break with the damaging stage-managing of the sessions with formalism and the unnecessary pomp. Both the manner of the speeches and the themes taken up in them attested to the fact that the watchword of renewal had landed on fertile ground.

The introduction of martial law -- in line with the regulations in force -- briefly interrupted the activity of the council's sessions and the work of the commissions. However the new situation drew attention to the need for greater commitment by the local authorities to issues of social order and to other areas of the life of the local collectivity, to which less notice had been paid previously. This was turned to good purpose following the restoration of normal working conditions. The work of the councils soon received new impetus in the form of the increasingly broadly discussed assumptions of the new law. The most important thing, however, was the change in the self-awareness of the councillors, who as the socialist renewal progressed grew increasingly convinced that their work was necessary to society. Also characteristic of the years 1982-83 is a considerably increased interests in the councils in the totality of the social and economic subjects in their local sphere of action, and in the consolidation of their law proclamation and inspection functions.

This was favored by the attitude of central echelons of the PZPR, the SZL, and the SD regarding the place and function of people's councils in the system of executive authority. A number of important decisions of supreme organs of the administration was conducive to this as well. The supreme authority of representative organs of state authorities over the organs of administration was reintroduced. Centralist barriers that had grown over previous years were systematically disposed of.

The independence of people's councils was increased in the socioeconomic planning and in the budget economy. Also, the adoption by the house of the law on the system of people's councils and local self-governments on 20 July 83 was also of great significance for creating a more conducive climate for the activity of people's councils. Although its regulations will be implemented as late as 17 June of the current year, its spirit and letter was of essential significance for everyday practice of the people's councils which saw their new role and positions through the prism of the law, despite the restrictions of the law still in force.

Also, in comparison with the previous term of office, people's councils and organs dealt with protection of living conditions and working conditions of the populations to a much greater extent. They dealt in particular with issues of supplies of everyday goods. They tried to influence and increase the market production and development of services. Much attention was devoted to making municipal services more effective. People's councils, particularly in parishes, also deemed it their duty to join in the implementation of the common agricultural policy of the PZPR and the ZSL.

Citizen deputies, the picture of the achievements of people's councils in the previous term of office would not have been complete if one did not say that, particularly in the past 2 years, they have been perfecting methods and forms of its activity; they consulted their plans in a broader manner and tried to gain public support for the implementation of their resolution and decisions. To an ever growing extent, they became the administrators of their regions.

Summing up the entirety of the results of the last term of office of people's councils, we have to express our appreciation to all their members and coemployees. They endured a difficult period. They worked better and better as the stabilization of the general situation in the country progressed. They prepared the foundations for the introduction of a new law, the law which will considerably strengthen the position of representative organs and creating a common system of local self-governments.

May it please the house, the law on the system of people's councils and local self-governments is much more detailed than the previous one. Its regulations comprehensively define privileges and methods of action available to people's councils and their organs. As a result, the executive acts envisaged in the law are mostly of a technical and organizational character. All executive acts envisaged by the law have already been issued and will be put into effect on 17 June 1984. The process of a full implementation of principles of socialist democracy has advanced considerably. It has transformed the political life of the country and a number of bills adopted by the house constitute legal foundations of the new reformed model of the functioning of the state, social institutions, and organizations and the national economy.

Another step on this path will be made in the elections to the new people's councils which will be on the basis of the new law. Newly elected councils equipped with augmented privileges and methods of action ought to become an important element of deepening democracy in our country. However, whatever is new is born in struggle. It is necessary to overcome habits which have grown for years and concepts which are alien to our political system.

It is necessary to cultivate the cult of law and to break through indifference which takes place so often in issues which go beyond personal interests perceived in a narrow-minded way, make broad masses of citizens join in the comanagement of our countryside, housing estates, towns and regions so that real people's authority stopped being a possibility and became an alive and everyday practice.

During recent sessions of people's councils, it has been stressed critically and self-critically that it is easy to demand broader privileges and means and greater independence of people's councils; it will be more difficult to adopt necessary decisions and be responsible for them, now that the privileges have been granted.

This is of course true. However, we know how to combat these difficulties. We just have to work properly. I am talking about an election of suitable people to the new people's councils.

Recently Deputy Jan Szczepanski recalled how Tadeusz Kotarbinski understood the term "bravery", which means both self-reliance and personal responsibility for one's deeds, one's family, and matters in the industrial enterprise. I quote here further: bravery is a synthesis of intelligence, knowledge, confidence in one's strength, and above all, an ability to rely on oneself. The will to manage well comes from this quality.

On 17 June we must elect resourceful, ambitious, clever people, who are capable of really taking charge, so that the system of people's councils and local self-government can operate properly and show all the good points of the new legal regulations. Thus we must give the best of all possible answers to those people who are calling for passivity, who are trying to sow moods of attack and doubt; who are proclaiming the slogan of an election boycott.

Their idea is for the largest possible number of inhabitants of town and countryside to voluntarily deprive themselves of influence over whom the councillors will be, what the representative bodies of the authorities will be like. This, then, is in practice, a call for Poles to boycott themselves, to stop being concerned about their own interests, about their own and their closest family's future; not to take part in the struggle against what is bad in Poland, not to take part in the national accord for the general good. All this in the name of the thesis: The worse the better. It is well known what this is and for whose benefit it is -- it is better for those who play politics, worse for social order, for the process of getting out of the crisis, for the country's development, worse for the whole nation. No thinking citizen can agree to that.

GENERAL SIWICKI ATTENDS ARMED FORCES MEETING

LD272122 Warsaw Television in Polish 1430 GMT 27 Apr 84

[Text] The leadership of the National Defense Ministry has met with first secretaries of the basic party organizations in the Armed Forces. The meeting is held at the Training Center for Political Officers named after Ludwik Warynski in Lodz. Suggestions and tasks arising from the National Conference of PZPR Delegates, which serve to further consolidate the party organizations in the Army, are being discussed. General Florian Siwicki, candidate member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and national defense minister, is attending the meeting.

FIRM ACTION AGAINST KRAKOW WORK SHIRKERS

LD030947 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 2 May 84

[Excerpts] Firm action has been taken against work shirkers in Krakow.

In accordance with the act regarding those who have not worked or studied for more than 3 months, more than 2,000 men have been sent to a dozen or so industrial plants and communal enterprises. They are working, among other things, in the sanitation department, the urban transportation department, the Lenin Steelworks and the Urban gasworks. Thirty-nine men have been taken on by the Urban Transportation Enterprise. The majority have been given work in line with their qualifications. A streetcar driver's course has been organized for those without a specific trade.

Men who persist in shirking work after being assigned to various enterprises and factories are sent to the public works department. They work on keeping the city tidy, but mainly find employment in building and repairing streetcar lines.

COOPERATIVES REDUCE PRESERVE PRICES 40 PERCENT

LD021729 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 2 May 84

[Text] The Spolem and Samopomoc Chlopska Cooperatives have decided to reduce the negotiated prices on fruit and vegetable preserves by a considerable amount -- a minimum of 40 percent. Thus, as of tomorrow, almost all jams, compotes, fruit and vegetable salads, and tomato concentrate sold in quantities of over 1/2 of 1 kilogram will be cheaper. Only cherry jams and compotes remain outside the price decrease. The price decrease is for a short period only and -- it is worthwhile to emphasize this -- affects quality goods having expiration dates beyond the end of May.

SOLIDARITY DETAINEE DESCRIBES PRISON TORTURE

PM021057 Copenhagen AKTUELT in Danish 28 Apr 84 p 5

[Tage Baumann report: "Every Time I Scream They've Got Me"]

[Text] Imprisoned Solidarity leaders are being subjected to systematic torture in Polish prisons. The Polish authorities deny this, but a letter written by one of the victims and smuggled out of the Barczewo Prison reveals the real situation. The letter is a harrowing appeal to the rest of the world for continued solidarity with imprisoned opposition figures in Poland. The letter was written by the chairman of the Solidarity branch in Lodz, Andrzej Slowik, who together with a number of other Solidarity leaders is imprisoned in the notorious prison. According to the most recent information from the prison, all the incarcerated Solidarity men have been the victims of serious torture. Recently Wladislaw Frasyniuk had an arm broken and Edmund Baluka had two ribs broken.

The Solidarity prisoners have begun a hunger strike in protest at their treatment, but this has only made matters worse. In the letter smuggled out, Andrzej Slowik relates the following:

"Jerzy Kropownicki and myself are still continuing our hunger strike. They (the prison guards) have been force-feeding us since Wednesday 11 April. Kropownicki takes the stomach tube voluntarily, but I refuse to be force-fed, so over the last 3 days I have been rendered helpless by first being handcuffed and then having my mouth opened through torture and the use of a crowbar. I use the word 'torture' quite literally, for after putting me on a chair, they stomp around on my toes and twist my arms and legs -- often in opposite directions -- so that those who are twisting my arms force me to straighten out while those twisting my legs make this impossible; or they support my legs on the edge of the bed and one of them sits on my legs and twists my kneecaps in opposite directions; or they press my shins hard against the edge of the bed while other people twist my head backwards and press hard on my jaw sockets while a doctor or nurse goes on the attack against my jaws with tongs.

"When I start to scream the tongs' ends are stuck into my mouth between my teeth and they have got me. The only thing they need to do then is to introduce the stomach tube and pour the gruel into it. Mostly it takes five or six guards and a doctor and nurse. One of the nurses has begun to torture me. On 12 April she began to press very hard on my lymph nodes [lymfekar]. This is very painful," Slowik writes, ending his shocking story with the information that the five other Solidarity people with whom he is imprisoned are kept in isolation cells and that three of them have been put in the so-called "thermos flask," a bare cell with double walls, and without toilet, water, or fresh air.

"I hope that there will be demonstrations on 1 May this year as well. It is important that we uphold this tradition. Any interruption would stop them for a long time to come. I send my greetings to all who remember and still act."

The letter is dated Barczewo Prison 13 April and signed by Andrzej Slowik. Yesterday it reached the West after passing through many secret channels.

PARTY SOCIOLOGISTS TO REBUILD MARXIST RANKS

AU271121 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 24 Apr 84 p 4

[Interview given by Professor Wladyslaw Kwasniewicz, chairman of the Team of Party Sociologists, to Wieslaw S. Debski: "The Community of Party Sociologists -- We Are Servants of Society"; date and place not given]

[Excerpts] Debski: What is the purpose of the Team of Party Sociologists?

Kwasniewicz: Our team is attached to the PZPR Central Committee Department of Science and Education and is peopled by sociologists from all the scientific communities in the country. Those sociologists are party members. The team's basic function is to collectively formulate the party concept of developing the social sciences -- especially sociology -- for the collective advantage of these sciences. The team also deems it its duty to promote the integration and stimulate the activity of the sociological community.

Debski: Your team has evaluated the present state of Polish sociology. What are its problems?

Kwasniewicz: This is a complicated issue, one which is difficult to discuss exhaustively. However, there is no doubt that Polish sociology still represents a high intellectual level, which counts in the international arena. Nevertheless, sociology has been plagued by for some time by certain problems, which must be examined and countered.

The most important problem is the decline in the social prestige of sociology. With the passage of time and as the temperature of political life began to rise, the importance of sociology began to decline. Many circles have aired their skepticism as to the desirability of sociological research and its impact on changes in social reality. That is the reason why the public demand for sociological experiments has declined. The number of sociologists employed in various industrial enterprises has been greatly reduced, and the situation of those who are still so employed is uncertain, so that they continue to look for other jobs.

Debski: The 13th Central Committee plenum formulated tasks for the social sciences. What does your team plan to do to enable Polish sociology to better implement those tasks?

Kwasniewicz: I think that the most important task formulated by the 13th plenum for the social sciences is the task of correcting the plans for research and of adapting them to the present needs of our life. The social sciences should help create the empirical basis of specific political and economic decisions.

Another important task posed for us by that plenum is the duty to oppose attempts to relegate Marxism and Marxists from scientific life. That phenomenon, which is especially obvious in some segments of academic students, is profoundly alien to Polish sociological traditions. Marxism has always been present in Polish sociology, which does not mean that the Polish sociological thought is not divided into differing orientations. However, tolerance and respect have always been the distinctive features of the relations among those orientations. Our primary task for today is to rebuild the ranks of the Marxists and stimulate their scientific work. The conference of the young Marxist sociologists, which was recently held under the auspices of our team in Skoki near Poznan, was devoted to that task.

Our team will frequently return to the issue of Marxism in sociology. For one, it will do so during the National Conference of the Social Sciences.

Debski: The subjects your team deals with include the academic instruction in sociology.

Kwasniewicz: Certainly. It is a manifold instruction. It is hard to visualize a modern society, especially a socialist one, without a cadre of properly trained sociologists. It is also hard to visualize a graduate of a modern university who is unable to think in terms of sociology. Is a physician or engineer able to practice his profession in dissociation from the social community in which he works? In this way the concern for the presence of sociology in the curricula amounts to the concern for raising the intellectual standards of university graduates.

That is why, in cooperation with the Ministry of Science, Higher Education, and Technology, our team has organized a series of meetings of the sociologists representing various types of university-level schools -- pedagogical, economic, and polytechnical ones -- to learn about the good and bad aspects of the conclusions of those meetings.

REAGAN'S PRC VISIT STIMULUS FOR SUPERPOWER TIES

AU021529 Belgrade NARODNA ARMIJA in Serbo-Croatian No 2338 3 May 84 p 16

[A.S. commentary:"American-Chinese Summit"]

[Text] Last week's visit of U.S. President Ronald Reagan to the PRC is an event that, not without reason, attracted the attention of not only the public of the two countries, but the wider world public as well. Wehat is involved is the second meeting of highest representatives of the "triangle of the great ones" since the establishment of diplomatic relations 4 and 1/2 years ago.

The favorable development of American-Chinese relations is, according to assessments of many observers, undoubtedly a significant point U.S. President Reagan will add to his score of achievements before the elections and also a significant stimulus to the global American strategy of "turning to the neighboring Pacific region," where there already exist firm connections with Japan, South Korea, Australia, and other countries of this strategically and economically significant region.

For the PRC, the latest dialogue with the industrially more developed United States is primarily a concrete realization of the "open door policy" for economic, cultural, and scientific-technological cooperation with, as one usually puts it, the outside world on the basis of equality and mutual benefit. It goes without saying that the meeting with President Reagan is an opportunity to again raise the Taiwan issue and, in that connection, the so-called Ameican policy of "one and one-half Chinas." Every word pronounced about the curent international situation that was recently heard in Beijing has its own special importance. Their agreement that the current world political and economic situation is very complex and that new efforts should be exerted with a view toward finding peaceful solutions is certainly encouraging.

New and fresh intonations in the American-Chinese dialogue on the highest level were also felt when the Soviet Union was mentioned, as one of the three sides of the "great triangle." This could not pass unnoticed, being an indication that something is nevertheless changing in the relations of the great ones, and we hope for the better.

PLANINC, LUBBERS' TOASTS AT BELGRADE DINNER

LD242056 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1935 GMT 24 Apr 84

[Text] Belgrade, April 24 (TANJUG) -- The premiers of Yugoslavia and the Netherlands, Milka Planinc and Ruud Lubbers, warned in their toasts here this evening, Tuesday, that tension prevailed in various parts of the world, not only because of the serious deterioration in East-West relations, but also because of the ever widening rift between the rich and the poor.

The Yugoslav premier particularly warned that the deterioration of world relations especially in Europe and between big powers, has reached the lowest level at which it could be held under control.

Planinc and Lubbers, however, expressed the hope that constructive efforts and initiatives, no matter from which side they came, could halt the current unfavourable developments. In confirmation of this, the two leaders cited the support by all CSCE participants to processes which the conference had initiated and the successful start of the Stockholm Conference on Confidence and Security Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe.

In this context, Premier Planinc noted that Yugoslavia, along with other members of the group of neutral and nonaligned countries, actively strives to contribute to the success of the Stockholm conference. Prime Minister Lubbers praised Yugoslavia's "traditionally leading role" in the Nonaligned Movement and the movement's contribution to general well-being.

Planinc and Lubbers stated that Yugoslav-Dutch bilateral relations were very good and that the developed political ties were accompanied by cooperation in all other spheres. Lubbers said that the exchange of views with Planinc had once again confirmed that there are numerous forms and fields in which Yugoslavia and the Netherlands could jointly contribute to settling international problems. Planinc, however, pointed out that the achieved level of comprehensive economic cooperation did not reflect all the potentials and needs, and concluded that "our trade could be broader, more balanced and varied." She thanked the Netherlands for the understanding and support it extends to the Yugoslav economic stabilization programme. Prime Minister Lubbers paid tribute to the Yugoslav Government because the measures it had taken have already yielded results which, he said, can be seen in the improvement of foreign trade and the balance of payment.

DISSIDENT RADOVIC'S DEATH CAUSES DISMAY, FEAR

AU021434 Vienna Domestic Service in German 1030 GMT 2 May 84

[Report from Belgrade correspondent Gustav Kalupa]

[Excerpts] The unexpected death of the 33-year old Yugoslav dissident Radomir Radovic has caused dismay, a feeling of uncertainty, and fear among persons of a like mind. Engineer Radovic was one of the 27 regime critics detained by the police at a meeting in a Belgrade private apartment on Good Friday, (20 April). After a thorough hearing by the Belgrade state police for suspicion of subversive actions and taking part in banned meetings, Radovic like all others was released within 24 hours [as heard; other reports indicated that some were held longer]. Whether Radovic was also physically abused during the hearing, something that several other dissidents now maintain, is unknown. He said to friends that he was being threatened over the telephone.

About 48 hours later he was again brought to a hearing from the apartment of his aunt, this time by officers of the higher office of the state police of the Republic of Serbia, where he was interrogated for several hours by an Inspector Savic, who is well known in dissident circles. On the same evening Radovic met with his girlfriend and since then neither this family nor friends or acquaintances have heard from him. That was until 30 April, when his corpse was found by bypassers near the weekend house of his Aunt Helena Radovic, near Obrenovac on the Sava River, a popular place of excursion. Radomir Radovic, who worked at the Belgrade construction firm Hidrotechnika was one of the youngest in the loose group of regime critics. Above all, he worked in the trade union sector and supported an independent role for trade unions in Yugoslav society at public discussion forums. The death of the 33-year dissident causes a lot of questions that ought to be answered. A forensic autopsy scheduled for tomorrow is to explain the cause of his death.

ARREST OF DJILAS, OTHERS USUAL, RESPONSIBLE ACT

AU022036 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 28 Apr 84 p 6

[R. Kljajic commentary: "Basement Discussion Group"]

[Text] The public has recently been informed that the security service in Belgrade took a group of 28 persons into custody after they gathered in a private apartment.

The brief announcement has understandably increased the interest in both the composition of this night group as well as the reason for their assembly.

Although only a few names from a long list were mentioned, these few names were, it appears, sufficient for those uninformed to realize that the reason for their night gathering was not of a well-meaning nature toward this country, particulary when it was learned that Milovan Djilas was also found at this gathering, a man who for some 30 years has continuously carried out hostile activity, and because of which he was criminally called to account.

After writing pamphlets with anticommunist and anti-Yugoslav contents, and after making public statements in certain foreign newspapers, it appears that he assessed (was it only him?) that the time had come to change from words to deeds. He probably found suitable interlocutors and associates within the framework of a private "basement discussion group [tribuna]," as is called in the Belgrade jargon.

It is no secret that a group of like-minded persons belongs to this group that cannot set forth its positions at one of the numerous Belgrade public tribunes. In an open and critical confrontation of opinions, and this is characteristic of the time and of Belgrade's public and political life, their easily recognizable theses on negating all the existing values have found neither a fruitful soil nor new followers. It is understandable then that they are suited to the dampness of the "basement," in which the specters of the past are resurrected in all crisis situations and when they see a chance for themselves and for the seed of evil and discord. It is difficult to believe that the the one fearing light has a pure conscience.

For this reason, the fact that they were taken to the Belgrade Secretariat of Internal Affairs should be understood as a usual procedure for which this service is responsible. The task of the Secretariat for Internal Affairs is, like everywhere in the world and also in our country, to discover in time hostile intitiatives and undertakings. It is not up to us to foresee what the outcome of this action will be. This is the task of the investigating organs to which requests for prosecution for violation of law or for criminal charges will be made where the legal conditions for this exist. To each according to his own role.

ATTENDANCE AT 17 APRIL PRESIDIUM SESSION

AU011948 [Editorial Report] Belgrade Television Service in Serbo-Croatian at 1730 GMT on 17 April carries a 40-second film report on the session of the LCY Central Committee Presidium meeting in Belgrade on that day under the chairmanship of Dragoslav Markovic. On that occasion, the Presidium discussed and adopted a draft report on the 1-year work of the Presidium. The Presidium also adopted reports on the meeting of Dragoslav Markovic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, with Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the RCP; the visit of Dusan Dragosavac to Algeria and Tunisia at the invitation of the Algerian National Liberation Front and the Tunisian Socialist Destour Party; the visit of Dobrivoje Vidic to Greece at the invitation of the Greek Communist Party; and on the visit of an LCY delegation to the United States, invited by the Republican and Democratic Parties.

The film clip shows that the following attended the session: Dobroslav Culafic, Veljko Milatovic, Kiro Hadzivasilev, Dimce Belovski, Krste Markovski, Presidium Executive Secretary Trpe Jakovlevski, Dobrivoje Vidic, Dusan Ckrebic, Mika Spiljak, Dragoslav Markovic, Presidium Secretary Nikola Stojanovic, Ali Sukrija, Ilijaz Kurtesi, Dusan Dragosavac, Jure Bilic, Hamdija Pozderac, Franjo Herljevic, Josip Vrhovec, Presidium Executive Secretary Vlado Janzic, Andrej Marinc, Mitja Ribicic, and three unidentified men. Several empty seats were also noted.